

It has been resolved, that all advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Edujee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On Monday next the 15th Inst.
AT THEIR ROOMS.

POSITIVELY TO THE HIGHEST BIDDERS.
TWO very high Caste ARAB HORSES, lately arrived, and have never been in any one's possession since their arrival in this Country.

ALSO,
Two cases of Men's and Boys' coarse Hats.

Bombay, 13th May 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,

On THURSDAY next, the 18th Instant,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Tables, Chairs, Couches, Wardrobes, Sideboards, Pier Glasses, Bottomed Globe Lamps, Earware, &c.

Several Candles of Coar Yarn.
French Organs, Pictures, and a variety of other Articles.

Meadows Street, 13th May 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
A GREY ARAB
LADY'S SADDLE HORSE,

6 YEARS OLD,

AND
PERFECTLY QUIET.

PRICE RS. 400.

Meadows Street, 13th May 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
FINE SCOTCH MALT
WHISKEY,

RUPEES 18 PER DOZEN,
AND FRESH

OATMEAL,

RUPEES 4 PER CANNISTER.
Meadows Street, 13th May 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE RECEIVED
AN INVOICE

OF
MACLACHLAN'S
ELEGANTLY FINISHED
SADDLERY,
JUST IMPORTED PER EXMOUTH,

VERY light and neat Shaftoe Saddles and Bridles Complete, each Rs. 100
Ditto Ditto with Shiffacy bits.... 105
Suits of Horse Clothing.... 60 to 70
Body Rollers..... 15
Stable Collars..... 7 and 12
Curry Combs and Brushes, Martingales, Surcingle, Heads and Reins, Girths, Stirrup Leathers, &c.

Meadows Street, 13th May 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,
A BENGAL BUILT
STANHOPE,

AND

HARNESS,

NEARLY NEW.

PRICE RUPEES 1060.

ALSO,

AN ENGLISH BUILT
LANDAU,

PRICE RS. 2500.

13th May 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,

A SEXTANT, by Schmalcalder..... Rs. 130
A False Horizon..... 25
A Case of Mathematical Instruments..... 30
Richardson's Persian and Arabic Dictionary, 2 vols..... 130
Byron's Works, 7 vols..... 40
Hamilton's Hindoostan..... 60
Elphinstone's Cabul..... 50
Prinsep's Narrative..... 30
Blackstone's Commentaries..... 30
White's Farriery, 4 vols..... 30
Views on the Rivers Thames and Medway..... 30
Shakespeare's Hindustani Dictionary..... 60
Richardson's Persian and English Dictionary, 1 vol..... 60
British Poets..... 60
Shakespeare's Works, 8 vols..... 60
Œuvres de Voltaire, 57 vols..... 150
Bibliothèque Portative..... 30

And many other valuable Oriental and other Publications, particulars of which will be published in Catalogues now in the Press.

Meadows Street, 13th May 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,

A VARIETY
OF GENTLEMEN'S
LONDON MADE
COATS,

PRICE RS. 35 EACH.

Meadows Street, 13th May 1826.

KEMPT AND CO.

HAVE received by the Exmouth, from Mr. Ackerman, and now exposed for sale, a consignment of Prints, framed, glazed, and varnished.

VIZ.
The Reading of the Will and Scotch Penny Wedding, engraved from Wilkie, framed and varnished.
Sir Roger de Coverley going to Church, Glazed.

The School in an Uproar, glazed.
The Young Recruit, do.
Lord Glamis, and Fox Hounds, in oil frame, elegantly ornamented.

French Racing, by Vernet, glazed.
Mischievous Boy, glazed.
Race Horses, Selim and Barbarosa, varnished.

The Race and the Gallop, varnished.
Garrick in Richard the 3d and Abel Dragger.

Mary Queen of Scots and Matelar, and Lady Jane Grey, a pair, glazed.

"I will Fight," glazed.
Tandem and Dennet, a pair, varnished.

The Mail Guard, do.
Sporting Tandems, do.
Subjects from Morland.

Orphan, and Fortune Teller, Market Girl, varnished.

PORTRAITS.

George the 4th, engraved from Sir Thomas Lawrence, Lord Eldon, Lord Byron, Miss Paton.

VIEWS, GILT FRAMES AND VARNISHED.
Cape of Good Hope, from Table Bay, Ramsgate, from the Downs, Masena's Villa and Fountain of Egera, near Rome.

In Scotland, Edinburgh, Ayr, Glasgow, Peterhead, Kircudbright, Peebles, Stirling, Forfar, Dingwall, Cupar, Falkirk, Rothsay, Renfrew.

BY AIKEN, AND OTHERS.

Symptoms of bound, Illustrations to Popular Songs, British Sports & bound, Tutor's Assistant, Scraps, Sporting Scrap Book, Touch at the Arts, Lance Exercise, Chain of Time, in a case, Likeness album, Seven Ages of the Horse, British Military costumes, and a great variety of other designs, Scrap Books &c.

Ackerman's Forget-me Not for 1826, Friendship's offering for 1826, with beautiful plates.

English in Italy, and several other new publications.

Bombay, 13th May

KEMPT AND CO.

HAVE the pleasure to acquaint their employers at a distance from the Presidency, that their orders depending on the Ships of the season are partly forwarded, the remainder are in hand.

Bombay, 13th May 1826.

KEMPT AND CO.

HAVE for Sale on Commission, two capital London Built Dennets, with Brass Harness.

Bombay, 13th May 1826.

FOR SALE,

FINE
ROSE WATER,
OTTA OF ROSES,
AND EXCELLENT
SHIRAUZ WINE.

To be had at a House opposite to Messrs. Kempt & Co's Shop,

AT THE FOLLOWING REASONABLE PRICES,
DOUBLE distilled Rose Water, per Shirauz Bottle at Rupees.... 1
Best Otta of Roses from Constantinople, per Tollah.... 12
Do. in small Vials, per Vial... 3 and 5
Shirauz Wine, per Carboy..... 16
Do. Do. in Shirauz large Bottles, per Dozen..... 32

Bombay, 13th May 1826.

FOR SALE.

ON MODERATE TERMS,
A DESIRABLE small Retreat, admirably adapted for a small Family or a Shooting box, and capable of being extended. It is situated on the Salsette side of Mahim River, and close to the Ferry between the Islands of Bombay and Salsette, has attached and detached Gardens, well stocked with Fruit and other Trees, &c. There is a small quantity of Furniture, which may be taken with the Premises.

The Terms, as also the Title deeds, may be viewed on Application to Messrs. BAXTER and Co.

Bombay, 13th May 1826.

FOR SALE

AT THE OFFICE OF
FRAMJEE COWASJEE,
THE undermentioned ENGLISH CLARET, of Messrs. Carbonel and Sons, imported per Exmouth, a few half and a quarter chests of the first growth at 45 Rupees per dozen, and of the second growth at 30 Rupees per dozen. Terms ready money.

Bombay, 13th May 1826.

NOTICE.

MR. ROBERT LYALL has been admitted a Partner in our House, and the business will be conducted under the firm of SHOTTON MALCOLM & Co.

SHOTTON & Co,

BOMBAY,
6TH MAY 1826.

STOLEN

AT Poonah, a SILVER WATCH, double cased, engine turned, stopped, seconded and jewelled, JAMES McCABE, Maker, Royal Exchange, London, No. 9735, the case of the outside the hinges have been brazed.

ALSO,
A GOLD CONSULAR DOUBLE BOTTOMED HUNTER, engine turned, horizontal seconded, with stop work and maintaining power, dial enamelled, JAMES McCABE, Maker, Royal Exchange, London, No. 9504. This Watch was stolen at Rajcote.

Whoever will give information to lead to a discovery of the above mentioned property will be handsomely rewarded, by applying to PESTONJEE, Parsee Merchant, Calcutta. Any person retaining the above property after this advertisement, will be liable to the utmost rigour of the law.

FOR PASSAGE TO ENGLAND,

AND

Freight to Hamburg,
THE FIRST CLASS SHIP
ASIA,

OF 500 TONS BURTHERN,

Captain James Stevenson,

WILL Sail on or about the 15th June, and will touch at Portsmouth.

The Asia has good accommodation for Passengers, and carries a regular Surgeon. Further particulars may be learnt on application to Mr. GRASSICK, at the Office of Messrs. FORBES & CO.

Bombay, 12th May 1826.

For Freight and Passage
TO
LONDON

THE FINE FAST SAILING SHIP

DARIUS,

OF 400 TONS,

Captain Thomas Bowen,

LATE OF THE SARAH,

IS daily expected from England and will be dispatched early in June.

For particulars apply at the office of Messrs. PATRICK STEWART & CO.
Bombay, 13th May, 1826.

FREIGHT TO CHINA,
AND TO SAIL

WITH AS LITTLE DELAY AS POSSIBLE,

THE SHIP

EXMOUTH,

Captain Samuel Owen,

HAVING a part of her tonnage disengaged, those wishing to secure the same will please to apply early to ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH AND CO.
Rampart Row, 13th May 1826.

For Freight and Passage
TO
ENGLAND,

THE SHIP

PYRAMUS,

OF 500 TONS,

Capt. John Brodie,

(LATE OF THE HON'BLE COMPANY'S SERVICE)

IS hourly expected to arrive here from London, accounts being received of her having touched at Aleppo on the 12th ultimo, and will be dispatched for London without delay.

The Pyramus has excellent accommodations for Passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon—Plans of her Cabins may be seen, and further particulars known, on application at the Office of Messrs. ADAM SKINNER AND CO.

Bombay, 13th May 1826.

SECOND

Calcutta Lottery

OF 1826.

TICKETS to be had at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN and SAUNDERS, Price Rs. 120.

Bombay, 13th May 1826.

WANTED.

ANY EUROPEAN WOMAN, of good character, wishing to return to England, may hear of an early opportunity of proceeding, in attendance on a family, by applying at the Office of this Paper.
Bombay, 13th May, 1826.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed, that Mr. JOHN HART JOLLIE has been admitted a Partner in our Firm, and that his interest and responsibility commenced on the First of January last.
(Signed) PARRY DARE & CO.
Madras, 25th April 1826.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

THE Honorable the Court of Directors having resolved to prohibit all persons in the service of the Honorable East India Company from connecting themselves with any Newspaper, or other periodical Journal, (unless devoted exclusively to literary and scientific objects), whether as Editor, Sole Proprietor, or Sharer in the property, notice thereof is hereby given to all persons in the service of the Honorable East India Company on this Establishment, either Civil, Naval, or Military—Surgeons and Chaplains included: and all persons concerned are further apprized that this order will be enforced, if necessary, on the part of the Honorable the Court of Directors, by dismissing from their service those by whom it may be contravened.

Published by order of the
Honorable the Governor in Council,
D. GREENHILL,
Acting Sec. to Government.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
11th MAY 1826.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 11th MAY 1826.

ADVERTING to the inconvenience likely to arise both to the Government and to the Members of the Civil Service, from the withdrawing of applications for furlough after they have been granted, the Governor in Council has been pleased to determine, that henceforward any Civil Servant, who shall withdraw his application for furlough, after the same has been granted, shall be considered to have enjoyed one year of the term allowed for that indulgence, unless the Government, on any case submitted to it, shall be satisfied that strong and sufficient reasons, which could not be foreseen when the application for furlough was made, have prevented its being carried into effect.

Published by order of the
Honorable the Governor in Council,
D. GREENHILL,
Acting Sec. to Government.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

SIR,
Having mentioned a few particulars relative to alluvial peat, and to the diluvial formation of fossil wood, I pass on to the regular coal fields, or coal measures, as they are commonly called. In the two first it has been shown that the strata are separated by layers of sand or mud; in the coal measures the separations are of millstone grit, limestone, sandstone, slate clay, &c. indicating the formations to be of older date, and to have taken place under a greater degree of pressure.

The occurrence of clay iron stone in beds or courses of nodules in connection with the coal as fuel and limestone, the flux requisite for its reduction has led to the establishment of all the great iron works within the limits of the coal fields, and has produced a great expenditure of capital, and a large manufacturing population, on the spot.

The erection of a blast furnace, worked by an eighty horse power steam engine, for the reduction of the iron ore, the puddling furnaces, rolling mill with another engine of similar power, the requisite offices, stores, implements, &c. require an expenditure of from eighty to ninety thousand pounds, before a penny is returned.

To view the multiplicity of these establishments in an English coal field, the vast number of steam engines on the coal mines, the labour of extracting the iron ore from the bowels of the earth, and the limestone flux, all in constant and regular operation, is enough to strike the most superficial observer with wonder and admiration.

Leafy impressions are common in the coal measures, frequently of a species similar to fern. Trunks of trees, stems, branches, and creeping roots, are also found. In one instance a tree was discovered 50 feet in length, the trunk and branches were siliceous, and the bark, the smaller branches, and the leaves, had been converted into coal. Mr. Winch states, "that the trunks of trees in the 'Whitby alum-shall are mineralized by 'calcareous spar, clay ironstone, and iron pyrites; and their bark is converted into jet: those buried in the New-castle sand stones, are always mineralized by silix, and their bark is changed into common coal."

The Revd. W. D. Conybeare remarks, "that in all the coal fossils there is but very little appearance of ligneous matter; the carbonised or bituminous coal surrounding them, and a few traces of what has been called the pith, forming the whole representatives of any substance of that nature."

The coals have been distinguished by the proportion of bitumen which they yield; those known by the names of Binding coal, crozzling, cherry coal &c. yield about 40 per cent of bitumen. In ignition they swell, agglutinate, and emit much smoke, which inflames at sufficient temperature. Canal coal yields about 20 per cent of bitumen; it does not agglutinate, but inflames quickly. A third variety, containing no bitumen, is called culm, or coarse coal. It produces little flame in ignition, and does not agglutinate. The Rev. W. D. Conybeare says, "this last variety forms the anthracite of mineralogists, when these characters are carried to their furthest point." Mr. Kirwan considers "the variable proportions of bitumen, in all the species of coal, as united with charcoal, which constitutes the predominating ingredient; the residuum, besides these two substances, consisting only of between two or three per cent of earthy ashes. The bitumen exists in different states in these varieties, and when in state of Asphaltum, communicates to some of them the property of caking." Shells have been found in the coal measures, both of the marine and fresh water kinds, particularly shells similar to the muscle; but as they are mostly found in the rocks in contact with the coal, it is unnecessary to describe them.

A FRIEND.

3d May 1826.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 5th MAY 1826.

By The Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
No. 140 of 1826.—Lieut. Colonel H. Rainey, Royal African Corps, is appointed Military Secretary and Aid-de-Camp to His Excellency the Commander in Chief.—Date of Appointment—3d May 1826.

Bombay Castle, 5th May 1826.
No. 141 of 1826.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased in the Political Department to appoint Lieutenant Thomas Donnelly, of the 1st Grenadier Regiment to command the Escort, attached to the Political Agent in the Malacca-Caunta.

Bombay Castle, 8th May 1826.
No. 143 of 1826.—Lieut. Colonel John Harrison, attached to the Quarter Master General's Department is allowed his discharge from the Army, with permission to reside in India subject to the confirmation of the Hon'ble Court of Directors.

Bombay Castle, 9th May 1826.
No. 145 of 1826.—The Hon'ble Governor in Council is pleased to direct that first Native Hospital Assistants, shall, after each of the respective periods of 8 16 and 24 years service become entitled to an increase to their pay of Rupees 5 per month. The period during which they may have served in the inferior grade of second Native Hospital Assistants to be taken into account on promotion as entitling them to the increased rate of pay, the 1st Assistant now on the Establishment are to benefit by this arrangement as far as their services entitle them to the same.

The salary of second Native Assistants in the Medical Store Department is increased to rupees 25 per month, in addition to the regulated monthly allowance at the presidency of rupees 8 per month for House rent.

Bombay Castle, 9th May 1826.
No. 144 of 1826.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to attach Lieutenant E. Neville, of the second Grenadier Regiment to Act as an Extra Assistant in the Guzerat Revenue Survey Department during the absence of Captain Newport, on sick certificate.

Bombay Castle, 10th May 1826.
No. 145 of 1826.—The undermentioned Cadets and Assistant Surgeon having arrived at this Presidency on board the Ships Edinburgh and Abercrombie Robinson on the 1st and 4th instant, and having produced certificates and covenants on this Establishment, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to admit them as such from these dates. The Cadets for the Infantry are promoted to Ensigns, date of rank to be settled hereafter.

Infantry.
No. 711.—Mr. Caesar Arthur Hawkins.—Arrived on the Ship Edinburgh on the 1st May 1826.
No. 704.—Mr. Richard Hughes.—Arrived on the Ship Abercrombie Robinson on the 4th May 1826.

Medical Establishment.
Mr. James John Cunningham.—Arrived on Do. Do.

Bombay Castle, 11th May 1826.
No. 146 of 1826.—The undermentioned appointment is sanctioned.

Medical Department.
Assistant Surgeon J. McLennan to be General Hospital Storekeeper vice Brydon promoted.—Date of appointment 6th May 1826.

No. 147.—The undermentioned orders are confirmed.
An order by Major General Sir L. Smith K. C. B. dated Head Quarters Serour 1st April 1826 directing Lieutenant Colonel N. C. Maw to assume Command of the District of Candish from that date.

An order by Lieutenant Colonel N. Wilson dated Ahmedabad 18th April 1826 directing (on the recommendation of the Superintending Surgeon) a Doilie and four bearers to be entertained for the conveyance of the sick of the Provincial Battalion from their lines to the Hospital in Town.

An order by the officer Commanding in Candish dated the 7th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant A. Woodburn of the 23d Regiment N. I. to be charge of the Executive Engineer's Department

during the temporary absence of the latter Officer.

Bombay Castle, 11th May 1826.
No. 148 of 1826.—The following appointment is sanctioned.

4th Regiment N. I.
Lieutenant R. H. Honner to be Adjutant vice Jameson appointed Fort Adjutant at Ahmednagar.—Date of appointment 12th April 1826.
No. 149 Lieutenant R. Phillips Interpreter in the Hindoostanee, and Mahratta Languages and Quarter Master to the Marine Battalion, is appointed to act as Interpreter in those Languages to the 2d Bombay European Regiment from the 1st instant, until further orders, agreeably to General orders of the 22d June 1826.

Bombay Castle, 11th May 1826.
No. 150 of 1826.—The undermentioned order is confirmed.

An order by Lieutenant Colonel T. Pollok C. B. dated Camp Naggermordely 3d February 1826, directing Lieutenant Colonel D. Campbell to assume Command of the 1st Brigade of Infantry from that date.

Lieutenant C. J. Westly is appointed to act as Interpreter in Hindoostanee and Quarter Master to the 20th Regiment N. I. during Lieutenant T. Candy's absence on duty at the Presidency under Captain Molesworth, or until further orders from the 1st instant.

No. 151 of 1826.—Captain T. P. Lister, Senior Deputy Commissary of Stores at the Presidency is appointed to act as Commissary from the date of Lieutenant Colonel Pierce's removal to the Command of the Artillery until Lieutenant Colonel Hardy shall take charge of that Department.

No. 152 of 1826.—The furlough for nine months granted to Lieutenant J. Laing, of the 21st N. I. on the 14th of June last is extended for a further period of two months.

By Order of the Hon'ble the
Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY,

SATURDAY, MAY 13TH, 1826.

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 mos. 4 1/2d to 1 1/2d.
Calcutta 90 days 102 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicea.
Madras 30 do. 97 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras
A five per cent loan open.

The Ship Asia, from London the 2d December, the Brig Fortune, from Greenock the 9th December, and a French Ship, from Marseilles, have arrived during the week, but they add nothing to our stock of intelligence received by the China Ships.

We beg to remind the community that this is the day fixed for the Public Meeting in St. Thomas' Church, for the purpose of taking into consideration the most appropriate mode of evincing the high respect which must be universally felt for the talents and virtues of the late Bishop of Calcutta.

In our present number will be found the terms of a CONVENTION OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION BETWEEN HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE HANSEATIC CITIES, founded on a simple reciprocity of interest. We understand that the duties levied on cargoes brought here by foreign ships amounts to 7 per cent, while only 1 per cent is exacted at the Hanse cities on cargoes imported from this on English ships. Such a difference in the amount of duties places the commerce between this Port and these cities on a most unequal footing, and it is to be hoped that a more liberal, equal, and reciprocal system will be had recourse to, so that a greater intercourse may be in time established.

When the grand cotton depot was removed from the Green to the Esplanade, we believe that the place for its reception was fixed, defined, and limited, and that it was not intended that the bales should be allowed to obstruct the public highways. If this was the case, the object has been completely defeated, as during the last 8 or 10 days the road to Colabah has been frequently obstructed, and yesterday morning about 10 o'clock the drive on the Esplanade was at one part nearly impassable. If more ground is required it ought if possible to be given, but we trust an immediate stop will be put to placing the cotton bales in any situation except the one which has been fixed and assigned for their reception. A fine levied on the first person who committed a breach of this rule, would soon put an end to the custom of which we complain.

An examination of the pupils at the Engineer Institution, under charge of Capt. Jervis, took place on Saturday last, in presence of the Hon'ble the Governor, and a number of the principal members of the civil and military branches of the service. We were prevented from being present at this interesting display of the progress of science in India, but we have been led to understand that the proficiency of the scholars not only excited the admiration of all present, but surprise and astonishment at the progress which they had made, particularly the native portion of them. The examination took place in three languages,

English, Mahratta, and Guzerattee, and comprised the following branches:—Arithmetic in all its rules; Practical Geometry;—Algebra;—Elements of Euclid;—Plane Trigonometry; Mensuration;—Topographic and Architectural drawings. The foregoing theoretical knowledge practically applied, was exhibited in specimens of surveying in all its branches, from the simple plots of a small property, to the more scientific productions of trigonometrical operations,—in the plans, sections, and elevations of buildings, measured by the pupils themselves—in the models of roofs, and of a suspension-ropes bridge of 30 feet span, executed by the Europeans and natives conjointly. All this knowledge has been imparted in the short period of two years and a half, and speaks greatly in favour of instructing the natives in their own mother tongue, instead of waiting till they had acquired English sufficient to comprehend the difficult language which is of necessity used in explaining the arts and sciences of the west.

The knowledge imparted at the Engineer Institution is that of Europe, not of the East, and the eagerness, we understand, with which it was sought, and the rapidity with which it was acquired, exhibit the mind of the native youth in a more pleasing and promising light than it has generally been the custom to view it. The method of tuition which has been adopted, will in time fully demonstrate to the natives the superiority of our learning, and will tend to root out many false opinions.

The benefits of Education afforded by the Institution, designed exclusively for the Engineer branch of the service, has been recently extended to a number of natives from the Deccan, intended to be qualified for the Revenue Department, and we have no doubt they will be much more extensively useful. The system which has been pursued at the Engineer Institution, under the superintendence of Captain Jervis, has been eminently successful, and the result, as displayed at the late examination, confers on him the very highest credit. To the head of the Government, whose attention is always directed to the improvement of the natives in every branch of useful knowledge, the examination above alluded to must have been particularly gratifying.

The science of Phrenology has been transplanted from Calcutta to Madras, and if we may judge from the attention which has been already paid to its cultivation, it has found a soil in which it is likely to flourish. Dr Patterson has given already two lectures to crowded audiences, of which the ladies formed no inconsiderable portion, and we believe the fair sex have confirmed their claim to a double share of curiosity, from the partiality which they have always shewn to the study of Craniology. To the married of both sexes, its study will be of comparatively little use; but to the bachelors and spinsters, a knowledge of the discriminating developments will be of inestimable value, and the universal prevalence of domestic happiness must in time be the consequence of people marrying on phrenological principles: but the period for this has not yet arrived. Dr. Patterson, in analysing the mental qualities of a deceased Burmese, from an inspection of his skull, has allotted to him a considerable portion of combativeness. If this was an original national quality, which is most probable, the combative bump must have undergone an extraordinary diminution before the end of the war, at least it appeared somehow or other not to act with its usual energy. We should not, however, be at all and surprised if this very same Burmese bump should again develop itself, now that so many of our troops are withdrawn; and this would be a very curious fact in the history of Phrenology. One thing we firmly believe, that if Dr. Patterson had had an opportunity of examining ten of the skulls of the Burmese that fell in the last battle of Pagham Mew, he would have found the organ of combativeness hardly at all developed. The following is the result of the Doctor's examination of the Burmese skull we have alluded to.

"At the first glance, we are struck by the great volume of brain lying backwards and laterally. In this region we observe Amativeness and Combativeness very voluminous. This will give a boldness to the character, and Destructiveness being also large, a fiery impetuosity will often have prevailed. The organ of Secretiveness is also largely developed in the subject in question, and from its being particularly and peculiarly combined, I should suppose the individual had a power of enveloping his thoughts and feelings and actions in impenetrable mystery. Adhesiveness is large, and I should from its combinations adjudge the individual capable of being very affectionate and devoted to the person he esteemed.

Love of approbation is very large, veneration and benevolence full. I should adjudge the individual to be capable of feeling the sweetest emotions of benevolence, yet I must not forget to state that Destructiveness and other animal propensities are in a preponderating proportion to benevolent desire, and therefore there would in the breast of the individual be a struggle between the 'spite' and the 'sympathy' nature expresses it. I should

dividual to whom this skull belonged was fond of Adulation.

The organs of Veneration and Hope being full, I should predicate that the individual was superstitious.

The organ of Firmness is voluminous. In the execution of an object not a muscle or nerve but would move and vibrate in exact concordance with the preservation which inspired it.

Cautiousness very large. This immense portion of the brain must have imparted a skill and sagacity to the individual in question, because it is conjoined with quick and strong Perceptive powers in the first line of the Brain. With all his abundance of fiery animal propensity, this individual possessed the *iron curb* of cautiousness in a preponderating degree.

His Self-esteem and Acquisitiveness are moderate.

In proportion to the Rest of the Brain, Conscientiousness is moderate.

The Reflecting faculties are powerful; the brain retracts here, but the breadth of the nervous fibres included is great, therefore I should infer that in this region there was *Power* but not much *Activity*.

The term "common sense" would be more expressive of the kind of this man's intellect than any other with which I am acquainted.

From the kind of intellect thus expressed in the Forehead I should not have expected much philosophical acumen, but a plain clear faculty of cogitating.

Were I informed of the Age, sphere of life, and education the individual had enjoyed during his life time, I might have been induced to have entered more minutely into his character. But deprived of that, I dare not go beyond palpable points.

In contrasting the skull with those of other nations, I should expect that the Cranium in question was indigenous of India extra Gangem.

GEORGE M. PATERSON, M.D.

Secretary to the Phrenological Society.

We are indebted to a friend for the following remarks, which may be useful to Captains of ships, who, either from intention or necessity, may visit Algoa Bay.

"Ships off the Cape, and intending to go into Algoa Bay, either for shelter from northwest winds or for refreshments, may find the following remarks useful.

The high range of mountains, of which Craggy Mountain forms part, are situated about 30 miles from the beach, the range terminating about north from Cape Recife. About 6 miles to the westward of Cape Recife, hills of moderate height commence, and extend to Cape St. Francis. These hills are about one mile, and in some places half a mile, from the beach, and are in many places covered with wood to the top, and have in general a fertile appearance. From the East end of these hills to Cape Recife the shore is low, with sand hills, and in some places bush. Cape Recife is low and rocky, the shore is bold to approach, and the sea breaks at all times on the rocks.

If bound into the Bay with a north-west wind, round the point as close as possible, and haul into the sandy beach, keeping 5 fathoms about one mile from the beach: keep this distance to Rocky Point, which you may also round close, as there are no dangers but what may be seen, and you will fetch into the anchorage in one tack. Following these directions you will pass inside of the Roman Rock. Horsburgh's directions for this danger are very correct; it is a pinnacle, and difficult to find out in a boat; it has 6 feet on it at low water, and the sea only breaks in southerly gales.

When off Rocky Point you will see a pyramid on the West side of the Bay, the town is under this mark. The fort is on the south side of the town, and Baker's River runs close to the southward of the fort. The Whale Fishery is on the south side of the Bay, which you pass.

In working in, stand well over to the northern side of the Bay; there is no danger, and you may stand into 4 fathoms. Anchor as directed by Horsburgh about 1½ to 2 miles from the beach. An opening in the sand hills, where the boats are hauled, with the flagstaff before the Resident's house, is also a good mark. When in sight from the town, a boat will be sent off with a person to point out the anchorage. You may also communicate by telegraph.

The town has during the last 3 years much increased. There may be about 100 houses, a good hotel, 4 butchers' and 4 bakers' shops. Supplies of all sorts may be had in abundance, and on moderate terms. The present price is, for a fat bullock weighing 600 lbs. 35 shillings, a fat sheep 8s., turkeys 3s. fowls 6d. ducks 9d each, Geese 1s. 6d. potatoes, cabbages, pumpkins, and other vegetables, in plenty, and reasonable. Fruit may be had all the year round; fish, of most excellent quality, may be had in great plenty, and cheap. Oysters may be caught on the rocks, salt may be had in abundance for about 10s. per ton. Salted meat may be had in any quantity.

Utenhague is the principal town in the district, and is about 18 miles from the Bay, with a good carriage road. Graham's Town is the principal Town in the Albany district, where most of the settlers are located, and is about 90 miles from the Bay. The country around the Bay is fine, and abounds with game, such as bucks, pheasants, partridges, hares, and wild duck. A Church

is building in the Bay, and a medical man is always stationed at the place and at Utenhague. The exports from the Bay may be about 2,500 tons, consisting of ivory, gum, hides, skins, butter, soap, cheese, aloes, fat, salt meat, salt, and ostrich feathers. The winds blow 3 | 4ths of the year from N. W. when the Bay is quite smooth. The S. Easters seldom blow home, and prevail most between the months of November, December, January, and February.

The thermometer varies from 50 to 60 in the Winter, and from 70 to 75 in the Summer months.

Latitude by Horsburgh 34 2 South, longitude 25 42 East.

Cape of Good Hope, 10th Feb. 1826.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, MAY 10.

On Saturday a letter arrived from Bushire, containing information of Khorasan having been invaded, by 40,000 Uzbek Tartars, whose rapid progress over the country caused general dismay and consternation. Meshed the capital was taken by surprise, and the whole military force in that part of Khorasan under Persian dominion, being inadequate to its defence, the Prince was compelled to send express, for assistance from his father the King of Persia.

Whether reinforcements have been promptly supplied, we know not; but if Khorasan is considered worth a struggle, the Persian troops will probably be kept on the alert for a considerable time, as the Uzbek Tartars are not the only people to be dreaded in that quarter; Runjeet Sing being mindful of the late encroachments made by the Prince of Korasan, when Herat fell into his possession. Thus stimulated by feelings of jealousy, if he has not been working secretly to obtain auxiliaries, he would scarcely neglect so favorable an opportunity to retaliate, while the attention of his enemies is diverted, and their only disposable force engaged, by an enemy formidable from numbers and the celerity of their movements.

A nobleman of high rank had been sent to Sheraz, as Mehmander to Col. Macdonald, with orders, that the greatest attention and respect be paid to the Envoy.

The King had left Sheraz for the season, and proceeded to Sultanah.

We have been favoured with the sight of a letter from on board the Dorothy, which left Bombay in November last, dated at St. Helena (the 15th of January) where she had arrived in safety. The *Larkins* from Calcutta had also arrived on the 13th, and the *Madras* on the 15th, with Sir E. Paget on board.

It appears a Savings Bank has been established at St. Helena.

ARRIVALS.—Ensign H. James, 20th Regt. N. I. Ensign C. J. F. Pottinger, 14th Regt. N. I. Lieutenant & Quarter Master G. Le Jacob, 2d Grenadier Regt.

Ensign J. Hallett, 3d Regt. N. I. Lieutenant G. Candy, 3d Regt. N. I. Ensign E. Marsh, 9th Regt. N. I. Captain A. Grafton, Surveyor of the Deckhan. Lieutenant N. Campbell, Deputy Surveyor. Lieutenant T. Graham, 2d Grenadier Regt. Lieutenant and Qr. Mr. Jas. A. Crosby, 9th Regiment N. I.

Assistant Surgeon J. F. Arnot, 2d Grenadier Regt. Superintending Surgeon Geo. Ogilvey, Poona Division.

Lieutenant W. A. Wall, 20th Regt. N. I. Captain J. Rankin, Major of Brigade. Lieutenant and Adjutant W. F. Barlow, 23d Regt. N. I.

Lieutenant T. Tapp, 1st European Regt. Ensign T. Foulerton, 1st Grenadier Regt. Lieutenant Colonel E. Hardy, Artillery.

DEPARTURES.—Lieutenant A. R. Wilson, Brigade Major. Lieutenant W. Campbell, 17th Regt. N. I. Lieutenant and Qr. Mr. E. P. Ramsay, 23d Regt. N. I.

Captain J. Morgan, 24th Regt. Madras N. I. Lieutenant R. Crozier, Brigade Major, Dr. T. Clibborn.

Captain J. W. Bradford, 35th Regt. B. N. I.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—May 9th Ship Asia, Captain James Stevenson, from Hamburg 2d December 1825. Do. 11th French Bark Le Verge, Captain F. Naud, from Bourbon 4th March. Do. Brig William, Captain J. W. Richardson, from Prince of Wales Island February 25th, and touched at Cochin.

Passengers per Ship Asia.—P. G. Dallas, Cavalry Cadet, D. Grassick Supercargo.

DEPARTURES.—May 5th Ship Malabar, Captain W. S. Pittier, to China.

Do. 7th Portuguese Ship St. Antonio, Captain E. J. do Rozario, to Damaun, and Macao. Do. 8th Ship Sunbury, Captain John M. Budwell, to China.

Do. Portuguese Brig Cassadore, Captain J. A. da Silva, to Goa. Do. 9th Portuguese Ship Flora do Rio, Capt. J. J. Bazilio, to Rio de Janeiro.

Do. 10th His Majesty's Ship Tamar, J. J. Gordon Bremer Esq. C. B. Captain, on a Cruise. Do. 11th Ship Sophia, Naigudah Mahomed bin Eusiff, to Bushire and Bussorah.

Passengers by Ship Malabar.—Mrs. Skitter and Child.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—April 26th, Ship Sulimany, Capt. Harold, from Rangoon 4th, and the Pilot 6th April.

28th, H. M. Ship Rainbow, Captain the Honorable J. Rous, from Trincomalee. 29th Ship Penang Merchant, Captain Allport, from Cape of Good Hope 11th March.

DEPARTURES.—April 22d, French Brig Le Courier de Havre, Captain Guet, for Pondicherry. 26th, Sloop Dolphin, Captain J. J. Taureau, for Masulipatam.

28th, Ship Neptune, Captain Cumberlege, for London.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—April 19th H. C. Ship Investigator, R. Lloyd, from Rangoon 5th April. Do. Brig Macaulay John Aiken, from do. do. 22d Ship East Indian, P. Roy, from Rangoon 5th April.

Ditto Louisa, W. Evans, from Cape of Good Hope 27th December, Point De Galle 2d and Pulicat 10th April.

Passengers per H. C. Ship Investigator.—Captain A. Pointz, H. M. 67th Regiment; Captain W. Webster, ditto; Lieutenant Saml. Thompson, ditto; Lieutenant Robert Byrne, ditto; Lieut. Wm. Draw, ditto; Assistant Surgeon A. Cumming, ditto.

Per Brig Macaulay.—Major Backhouse, H. M. 47th Regiment; Captain Clarke, ditto; Ensign Clarke, ditto; Quarter-Master Bales, ditto; 99 Europeans, ditto; 30 Native Followers, ditto; Mr. J. Bryce, Hospital Apprentice.

Per Louisa from Cape.—Lieutenant Dade, 56th Regiment Native Infantry.

From Pulicat.—Mrs. Knidlinger and Rev. Mr. T. Knidlinger.

DEPARTURES.—April 16th Ships Bombay Merchant, D. Ovenstone, Anna Robertson, H. Potter, and Indian Oak, J. Reed, for Rangoon. 17th H. C. Cruiser Ternate, J. W. Guy, for Chittagong.

18th Ship Dungavon Castle, W. Warden, for Rangoon. Ditto Indiana, James Dicey, for ditto.

Ditto Barrosa, H. Hutchinson, for London via Isle of France. Ditto Brig Joseph, H. Christopherson, for Coiranga.

Ditto French Ship Victoria, Pellerin, for Bourbon. 19th Ship Osprey, A. MacGill, for Liverpool.

Ditto Eliza, J. Mahon, for Rangoon. Ditto James Colvin, J. Pritchard, for ditto. 22d Ship Edward Struttell, R. Crow, for Rangoon.

23d Brig Ben Johnson, T. L. Symers, for Madras. Ditto Ship Hercules, J. Herron, for Rangoon.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—At Girgaum, on the 5th Instant, the Lady of W. P. Ranney, Esq. of a Daughter. On Friday the 15th instant, the Lady of Lieut. Col. Shuldham, Quarter Master General, of a Son.

DEATHS.—On the 29th ultimo, at Mahabeswar, on his way to the Southern Conkan, Lieutenant E. Burgess, Adjutant of the 24th Regt. N. I. aged 36 years. By this melancholy event the Service is deprived of a young officer of the greatest promise, whose premature decease will be long and sincerely regretted by his brother officers.

At Poona, on the morning of the 6th Instant, Capt. Wm. Fleetwood, Superintendent of the Rocket Establishment of this Presidency. As long as strictly honorable principles, with generosity and openness of heart, shall be admitted in man, so long will the memory of Wm. Fleetwood be respected and cherished by all who knew him.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—On the 15th April, at Masulipatam, Mr. H. W. Branson, to Miss W. P. Flood. On the 19th April, Lieut. and Adj. G. Nott, of the 19th Regt. N. I. to Jane, Daughter of—Sheppard, Esq. and Niece of Major Downes.

BIRTHS.—On the 3d April, at New Town Cuddalore, the Lady of Capt. Arthur Watkins, 7th Regt. Lt. C. of a Son.

At Cannanore, on the 18th April, the Lady of Capt W. Pickering, 50th Regt. N. I. of a Son. At Vepery, on the 17th April, the Wife of the Rev. L. P. Haubroe, Missionary, of a Son.

DEATH.—At Kilpaunk, on the 23d April, Mary, the Lady of Hen y De Vienne, Esq. in the 35th year of her age.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Calcutta, on the 5th April, Mr. Thomas Brown, to Matilda, the youngest Daughter of the late Captain J. Meller.

At Dum-Dum, on the 17th April, Mr. George Head, Assistant Riding Master, to Elizabeth, the eldest Daughter of Mr. Joseph White, late Hospital Steward.

At Calcutta, on the 21st April, Mr. Thomas E. Mullins, to Caroline, second Daughter of Mr. Thomas Sheppard, of the Honorable Company's Bengal Marine Establishment.

At Karlungunge, Valentine Gardner, Esq. to Miss Alida Scott, second Daughter of Captain George Scott, late Brigade Major in the Service of Dowlat Rao Scindiah.

BIRTHS.—At Penang, on the 11th March, the Lady of Capt. Edward Lake, Fown Major, of a Son. At Davao, on the 26th March, the Lady of Lieut. and Qr. Mr. Sayers, of a stillborn Daughter.

At Secunderabad, on the 29th March, the Lady of Lieut. and Adj. Pinson, 46th Regt. N. I. of a Daughter.

At Royapuram, on the 1st April, the Wife of Mr. Henry Macaulay, of a Daughter.

At Muttra, on the 3d April, the Lady of Doctor George Paxton, 41st Regt. N. I. of a Son. At Calcutta, on the 17th April, Mrs. G. S. Dick, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 17th April, Mrs. Sarah Hellow, of a Daughter.

At Barrackpore, on the 18th April, the Lady of Captain Stuart Corbett, 40th Regt. N. I. of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 19th April, Mrs. Swan, Wife of the Reverend T. Swan, of Serampore, was safely delivered of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Valparaiso, early in September last, Harriett, the Lady of Commodore Thomas James Maling, of His Majesty's Ship Cambridge, Commanding in the South Pacific, and youngest Daughter of the late Doctor Darwin.

At Sea, on the 16th December last, on board the Ship Coromandel, on her passage to England, Agnes, the Lady of Thomas Barlow, Esq. of this City.

At Bhopawur, on the 21st February, (Owen Lort, the only Son of Capt. Owen Phillips, of the 56th Regt. N. I. aged 6 months and 3 days. At Purneah, on the 29th March, Mr. John Lewis.

At Barl, on the 31st March, William Moring, the infant Son of Lieut. William Bignell, of the 63d Native Infantry.

At Dehli, on the 5th April, aged 6 months and 4 days, Elizabeth Anne, the Daughter of Mr. J. W. Eastwood, Writer in the Office of the Board of Revenue for the Western Provinces.

At Purneah, on the 12th April, Mary Clarinda, the only Daughter of Mr. Wm. Bottilho, of Sackereleca Factory, aged 5 years, 7 months and 28 days.

At Chowringhee, on the 19th April, Mrs. Agnes Fagan, the Lady of Colonel C. S. Fagan, aged 83 years.

At Calcutta, on the 20th April, Mr. George Samuel Macarty, aged only 18 years. At Calcutta, on the 21st April, Miss Eleanor, fourth Daughter of Mr. F. Rebello, of the Sea Custom House, aged 17 years, 3 months and 14 days.

Madras Intelligence.

APRIL 28, 1826.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

6 per Cent. Paper 27½ per Cent. Pra. Old 5 " " 1½ per Cent. Disc. New 5 " " 4 " "

Exchange at 106½ Mad. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. the rate now adopted by the Merchants and Agents at Madras in all Purchases and Sales of Government Securities.

Exchange on England 1 | 10 at 3 months sight. 1 | 10½ at 6 months do. Ditto on Bengal 104 at 107 Mad. R. per 100 S. Rs. Ditto on Bombay 98 B. Rs. per 100 M. Rs.

The Ship *Sulimany*, Captain Harold, with the Head Quarters of H. M. 89th Regiment, anchored in the roads on Wednesday—She left Rangoon on the 4th and the Pilot on the 6th Instant. Passengers—Major Basden, Captaina Pearce and Grant; Lieutenants Naylor, Hewson, King, McKie, Arrow, Prendergast, and Grant; Assistant Surgeon Orr and Quarter Master Edwards of the 89th Regiment—Captain Forbes of H. M. 45th Regiment, and Captain Birsay of the late Brig Eliza.

The *Sulimany* experienced some very severe weather on getting into the Bay via the Carnicobars, and for one night it blew what might be called a young gale or hurricane, during which the Ship suffered considerable damage in her Sails, Rigging, &c. Six Men of the 89th Regt. died during the passage from Dysentery &c. the remains of disease contracted on the late Service in Ava; but the Soldiers in general enjoyed excellent health and spirits.

There occurred nothing extraordinary during the passage—Nor was there any news at Rangoon when the *Sulimany* left—The *William Money* with the Head Quarters of the Royal Regiment, and the remainder of the 89th, was to have sailed two or three days after the former. The *Golconda* and another Ship with the whole of H. M. 41st Regt. sailed from Rangoon six days before the *Sulimany*.

H. M. Ship *Rainbow*, Captain the Honorable J. Rous, whose arrival at Trincomalee we have already announced, anchored in the roads early yesterday morning. She left England on the 3d of December, and touched at the Cape of Good Hope, where she landed Major General Bourke.

Major General Sir Hudson Lowe, recently appointed to the Staff on the Island of Ceylon, is stated to have left England for that place. He purposed travelling by the overland route. [Mad. Gaz. April 29.

We have the pleasure of announcing the arrival of the expected Ship *Ganges*, Captain Boulbee, from London the 1st of December and the Cape of Good Hope the 24th of February.

Passengers for Madras.—Mrs. Cumberlege, Mrs. Thomas, Miss Wright, Miss Trewhman; Major Richard Davis, Madras Establishment, Capt. Wm. Stokoe, 10th N. I., Lieut. J. M. Cameron, 9th N. I., Lieut. G. H. Thomas, Lt. W. B. Cumberlege, 7th L. C., Messrs. Trewhman, J. A. Church, Geo. Bradfoot, F. B. MacLeod, D. M'D. Arthur Wight, Wm. Pennyfather, Wm. Fellow, Frans. Russell, John Ker McDonald, Colin McKenzie, Alfred Brooks, Cadets.—For Calcutta.—Mr. John Mills, H. C. Civil Service, Mr. J. Ben Richards, Merchant, Messrs. Thos. Quin, Edmond Talbot, Chas. Codrington, Chas. Taulmin, Chas. Ekins, J. P. Walker, Chas. Norgate, R. Ellis, Edward Robertson, L. P. Eld, Geo. Johnstone, E. Scott Waring, Cadets.

H. M. S. *Rainbow*, Captain *The Honorable* H. Rous, from Trincomalee the 26th of April, has arrived since our last Report. She left England on the 3d December.

The *Neptune* left the Roads for England early on Friday.

The Ship *Penang Merchant*, Capt. Allport, from the Cape the 11th of March, arrived off Madras on Saturday: Letters from the Cape were landed from her—and we learn that the *Woodford*, Captain Chapman, and *David Scott* had reached the Cape—the Passengers well. The *Woodford* has sailed again on the 9th of March. The Ship *Perseverance* from England the 26th of December had arrived, and expected to sail for India very shortly after the *Penang Merchant*.

There have also arrived since our last Report, the Ship *Sulimany* from Rangoon; and the Brig *Eliza* from Bombay and Pondicherry; the *Thalia* has sailed for Rangoon, and the *Penang Merchant* for Calcutta.

The *Sulimany* has brought the Head Quarters of H. M. 89th Regiment.

Two Transports with H. M. 41st Regiment on board left Rangoon before the *Sulimany*. The *William Money* we understand brings the remainder of H. M. 89th Regiment, and the Head Quarters of the Royal Regiment.

Passengers by the *Eliza*.—Mr. Forsars, Mr. Wantzloeber.

By the *Thalia*.—Dr. E. Tracey.

By the homeward bound Ship *Lady Nugent*.—Mrs. Thomas and 3 Children; Mr. Dormer; Mr. Burkiyoung and 2 Children; Lt. Moffatt, 2d Bengal Lt. Cav.; Lieut. Ponsonby, 7th do. do.; Lieut. Hughes 44th N. I.; Lieut. Alldritt, Madras Art.; Mr. Edwards. [Gov. Gaz. May 2.

Calcutta Intelligence.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
 BUY. Rs. 100. 24th April, 1826. Rs. 100. SELL.
 Prem. 28 4 Remittable Loan 3 P. Ct. 27 4 Prem.
 Dist. 0 14 Five Per Cent Loan..... 13 Dist.
 Ditto 0 0 New 5 per Cent Loan..... 0 2 Ditto

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

**FORT WILLIAM;
 GENERAL DEPARTMENT.
 APRIL 21ST, 1826.**

Mr. Ross D. Mangles, Deputy Secretary to Government in the Judicial and Territorial Departments.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Bhurtpore, 19th Jan. 1826.
 The Right Honorable the Commander in Chief congratulates the Army under his Personal Command, on the brilliant achievements that have crowned its Services in the Assault and Capture of the Fortress of Bhurtpore.

The highly creditable manner in which the previous operations connected with the Siege were carried on, the cheerful endurance of fatigue and hard labour, and the vigilance displayed on all occasions by every Arm of the service, were duly appreciated by His Lordship, and gave earnest of that devoted gallantry and ardour which were shown yesterday in the Assault of the Enemy's fortified Town. The total rout of his force with immense slaughter, the evacuation of the strong Citadel which immediately followed, and finally, the Capture of the Usurper and his Family, with most of his Chiefs, form the most complete series of successful events that the most ardent expectation could have contemplated; and have shed lustre over the brilliant performances of the day, without leaving a wish connected with the glory and reputation of the Army unsatisfied.

Lord Combermere, guided by the usage of the Service, now proceeds to the pleasing duty of particularizing those Officers by name, whose situations in Command gave them opportunities of more particularly distinguishing themselves; but His Lordship desires to assure the Army in general, that, in thus complying with an established custom, he feels and acknowledges the difficulty he has in rendering justice to the merit and claims of a vast many, indeed of the whole, of those immediately engaged, wherein all performed their duty so entirely to his satisfaction.

To Major-Generals Reynell and Nicolls belong (independent of their indefatigable exertions during the previous operations of the Siege) the peculiar merit of forming and conducting the Storming Columns of their respective Divisions, and by their animating example, carrying the Enemy's works with a rapidity and energy that will long be remembered by all who witnessed the conduct of the Troops when mounting to the assault.

The arrangements which fell to the share of Brigadier-General Sleigh, C. B. Commanding the Cavalry, not only during the assault, but from the commencement of the investment of Bhurtpore, are to be appreciated by the fact that none of the Enemy escaped from the Fort, but on the conditions of surrender, and that the capture of the Usurper Doorjun Sal, with his family and almost every person of rank or authority under him, has been effected through the vigilance and gallantry of the several Corps employed under his Command.

The services of the 1st and 8th Corps of Irregular Horse, under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Skinner, assisted by Major Fraser, throughout the siege, have frequently elicited the highest admiration and applause. Nothing could exceed the devotion and bravery of this valuable class of Soldiers, and Lieutenant Colonel Skinner and Major Fraser fully merit this acknowledgment of His Lordship's unqualified approbation of their conduct and that of their Men.

To Brigadier MacLeod, C. B. in the General Command of the Artillery, and Brigadiers Hettler and Brown Commanding the Siege and Field Artillery respectively, the Commander in Chief feels greatly indebted for their highly creditable exertions: as also to the whole of the Officers and Men of the Artillery for the excellent display of Scientific correctness in their Batteries, as well as for their commendable endurance of fatigue, which the nature of the Service necessarily exposed them to.

The science, the devotion and fortitude evinced on all occasions by the Officers and Men of the Engineer Corps, including the Corps of Sappers and Miners, and Detachment of the Pioneer Corps, it would be difficult to appreciate fully. Many were the instances displayed by this body that proved their worth and excited general admiration. Brigadier Aubrey C. B. Principal Field Engineer, and all the Officers under him, are particularly entitled to the approbation and thanks of the Commander in Chief.

To Brigadier Generals Adams, C. B. MacCombe, and Edwards, and to Brigadiers Murray, C. B. Childers, Whitehead, Patton, C. B. and Fagan, the Commander in Chief offers his best thanks for their exertions at the head of their respective Brigades, nor can his Lordship omit from the List of Officers, to whom his thanks are due, the names of Lieutenant-Colonels S. Nelson, John Delamain, T. Wilson, H. S. Pepper, W. C. Cadeley, and Cowyer, and

of Majors Fuller, Everard, and Bishopp, of His Majesty's Service, with that of Major George Hunter, has having been particularly brought to His Lordship's notice for their conspicuous conduct in command of Regiment and Detachment engaged in the Storm.

His Excellency greatly laments the loss of Officers and Men on this important occasion; but it affords him some consolation to add, that notwithstanding the vigorous and determined resistance every where evinced by the Enemy, this loss has been confined within as narrow limits as could be looked for in the achievement of such a Conquest.

The Wounded Officers and Men have His Excellency's warmest sympathy for their sufferings, and an anxious solicitude for their comfort and speedy recovery:—among this number His Excellency cannot refrain from introducing the name of Lieutenant-Colonel Faithfull, whose previous wound deprived the Service of his valuable aid.

The Commander in Chief gives his warmest thanks to Lieutenant-Colonel Watson, Adjutant General of the Army, and to Lieutenant-Colonel Stevenson, Quarter Master General, for the indefatigable zeal and ability which they have displayed in carrying on the important duties of their respective Departments.

To Major-General Sir S. Whittingham Quarter Master General, and Lieutenant-Colonel MacGregor, Acting Adjutant General of the King's Troops, Lord Combermere has to return his best acknowledgments for their Services.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Honorable J. Finch, Military Secretary, and Captain Macan, Persian Interpreter, have merited the approbation and thanks of the Commander in Chief, not only for their assiduity and good judgment in carrying on the business of their respective Offices, but for their zealous assistance in the Field.

To Captain Dawkins, and the rest of his Personal Staff, Lord Combermere has to return his best acknowledgments for zeal and activity upon all occasions.

Officiating Assistant Surgeon Barber, at present attached to His Majesty's 16th Lancers, is directed to do duty with His Majesty's 14th Foot, and to join immediately.

Head Quarters Bhurtpore 20th January 1826.

It is with feelings of deep regret that His Excellency the Commander in Chief announces to the Army the death of Brigadier-General Edwards of the wounds he received in the storm of Bhurtpore, on the 18th Instant. The gallantry evinced by this Officer in leading his Brigade during the assault, and the high character he bore, render his fall a public calamity as well as a private misfortune; but those friends who now grieve for his untimely fate have the consolation of knowing that in life he was esteemed and respected, and in death mourned for and lamented.

Head-Quarters, Bhurtpore, 24th January, 1826

The Commander in Chief having had letters addressed to Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant Duncan by Captain Jeremie and Lieutenant Vanzetti laid before him has observed that these Officers have therein most fully retracted the aspersions they had formerly cast upon Colonel Duncan, and have expressed deep contrition for their past conduct towards him.—This having been done so explicitly as entirely to relieve Colonel Duncan from any injurious reports which they had circulated to his prejudice, and with an earnestness (especially on the part of Captain Jeremie) which shews the sincerity of their desire to atone for past misconduct, His Lordship trusts that the discipline of the Army may be maintained without the necessity of bringing these Officers to trial (as he had intended) before a General Court Martial, while other measures will be adopted to mark His Excellency's sense of their behaviour, and to prevent their Commanding Officer's feelings from being wounded, or the harmony which ought to prevail in a Regiment injured, by either of them returning to do duty under him.

Captain Jeremie now of the 3d Extra Regiment, and Lieutenant Vanzetti of the 5th Regiment of Native Infantry are accordingly directed to be released from arrest. The Lieutenant is removed from his appointment as Interpreter and Quarter Master, and directed to join and do duty with the Ramgarh Local Battalion.

Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Duncan and all the Officers and others who have been summoned on the expected trial, are directed to proceed immediately to rejoin their respective Corps and Stations.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,

W. L. WATSON, Adj. Genl. of the Army.

[Erratum in the General Orders of the Governor General in Council, dated 11th April 1826, and published in our last.—In the seventeenth paragraph, relative to the Distribution of Medals, for "all the Troops which at any period," read "all the Native troops which at any period."]

THE FOLLOWING GENERAL ORDERS ARE ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 16th April, 1829.

GENERAL ORDERS.
 1. The Right Honorable the Commander in Chief having returned to the Presidency, the correspondence with Head Quarters will be addressed to Calcutta until further orders.

2. Government having applied for permission to send Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Snodgrass, of H. M. 38th Foot, with Dispatches to England, the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief in India has been pleased to grant that Officer Two Years leave of absence accordingly.

3. Lieutenant Robert Rollo Gillespie, of His Majesty's 4th Regiment of Light Dragoons, is permitted to act as an Extra Aid-de-Camp to the Right Honorable the Governor General, pending a reference made to the Commanding Officer of that Regiment.

4. Captain Greville, the Officiating Brigade Major to the King's Troops at Fort William, is directed to do the Duty of the Quarter Master General of His Majesty's Forces at the Presidency, during the absence of Major General Sir Samford Whittingham at Meerut, on duty.

5. Lieutenant Osborne, of H. M. 10th Dragoon, is to be attached to and do duty with the 16th Dragoons, until further Orders.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 14th April 1826.

1. With the sanction of Government, His Majesty's 13th and 38th Regiments will proceed, by Water, to Berhampore, as soon as Boats are provided for their conveyance. The Recruits belonging to these Regiments, under Major Dennie's Command, will join immediately; as well as the Officers who have been doing duty with the Detachment; Major General Dalzell will issue any further orders he may deem necessary.

2. His Majesty having been pleased to order the immediate return of the 67th Regiment to England, the Officer commanding that Corps is directed to refer to the General Order issued from this Department, No. 3004, dated 16th October, 1823, and to confirm to the instructions laid down therein, respecting the Volunteering and the Embarkation of the Regiment, in every particular.

The Men will not be permitted to extend their Services into any of the Regiments of Dragoons; and in consequence of the following Regiments being likely to go home, very shortly, they are likewise prohibited from receiving Volunteers, viz.

The Royals, 14th, 30th, 47th, 59th, and 87th Regiments, His Majesty's 14th Foot, can only receive such Men as may be deemed qualified for Light Infantry. Such Men as may Volunteer for the 38th Regiment, are to be turned over to it at once. All others are to join Major Dennie's Detachment. Major General Dalzell will order a Committee of Medical Officers to inspect the Volunteers, and issue such other orders as may be requisite.

By Order of the Commander in Chief,
 GEORGE MCGREGOR,
 Acting Adjutant General.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief held a Levee yesterday morning, at his house, in Chouringhee, which was numerously attended; for the judicious arrangements adopted on the occasion, every individual was brought to the particular notice of His Lordship, and was honored with his conversation. The Levee commenced at ten, and was not entirely over till a late hour.

We noticed in our last, the appearance of a party at Ramree, who had crossed by the Tongdo Pass, and have since learnt the following further particulars: The detachment served to escort Lieutenant Browne, of the Survey Department, who had been directed by Sir Archibald Campbell, to ascertain the practicability of proceeding in this direction. Lieutenant Browne was accompanied by Lieutenants Brady and Macan. They moved from Promote to Padong, a place about ten miles distant, on the 19th of last month, and on the 20d, began their march: they were accompanied by the Ramree Chief, on his homeward return with his followers, and provided with Burma carriers and guides. The difficulties of this road were known to be very great, and a previous attempt made last year to penetrate it failed through want of carriage and competent assistance. Now that the requisite means were procured little doubt of success was entertained, and it was confidently expected the travellers would clear the pass in 12 days, a calculation which proved to be exceedingly correct, as they arrived at Tongdo, in the Sandaway district, on the 1st of April.

The road proved fully as difficult as was expected, running amongst mountains of immense elevation, and along the brink of precipices, where a false step was certain destruction: the party underwent great fatigue, and repeatedly incurred imminent danger, and to add to their sufferings, they were three days without water. Their Burmese companions prove invaluable, bearing every privation and fatigue with cheerfulness, and encouraging the men by their spirits and example. On the occasion alluded to, the party was indebted to them for a seasonable supply of water, which they went a considerable distance to procure. On another, the guide, after a fatiguing march of 10 or 12 miles, volunteered to go back with some of his followers, to bring up a Sepoy who had fallen to the rear. They were also actively instrumental in repelling an attack upon some of the followers, by a party of Marauders, who succeeded, apparently, in cutting off some stragglers, as a few Sepoys who were left behind on the march had not again joined the detachment. It is possible, however, that they might have returned to Promote. The elevation of this portion of

the Aracan range, is said to be more considerable than was anticipated: famous *Law Ma* mountain, where the party crossed, having an elevation of seven thousand feet.

Whilst these successful excursions promise to lay open the unknown topography of the mountain boundary between Aracan and Ava, arrangements we understand, have some time since been instituted to obtain accurate surveys of Pegu, and the Delta of the Irravadi, and its communicating rivers. Captain Grant, Surveyor in Ava, is actively engaged in this duty, and we learn that considerable progress has been made in an undertaking of the first importance to the geography of this part of India. Similar investigations are prosecuting with equal zeal and activity on the side of Kachar, and the surveys of Lieut. Pemberton have been extended to the banks of the Nimgti River; the station of the survey by the last advices, was at the encampment of Gambhir Singh, at Moufoo on the Right Bank of the River, in the heart of a thick forest. The Nimgti here is described, as of remarkable depth—600 yards broad, and beautifully clear. From Kubbos to the Nimgti, the road is perfectly practicable for laden cattle, whilst in construction of that from Kubbos to the valley of Manipur, admirable advantage has been taken of the favourable nature of the soil. The forest consists chiefly of Sal and Teak trees, with a tree called Keco, which seems to be a species of Mahogany. From Manipur to the capital of Assam, there are said to be two routes, both of which terminate on the bank of the Dhunseri Nullah. After crossing this, an extensive forest is to be traversed, but accounts of this part of the route are yet far from precise or satisfactory—we have no doubt, however, from the zeal and talents of the Officers employed, and the liberal interest taken by Government in these enquiries, that we shall not much longer have to regret want of information regarding any route to which access is attainable.

[Gen. Gaz. April 20.]

By letters recently received from the Dutch Settlement of Bencoolen, we regret to learn the particulars of an atrocious murder which occurred there on the 4th of January last. The circumstances we understand are as follows:—A Caffre, or negro, named Joe, beat his wife severely, and an alarm was immediately spread of the Caffres running a muck. Mr. Williams, police Magistrate, proceeded to the house of Joe, whom he found walking in the verandah with a spear in his hand. The man requested the Magistrate would retire, assigning as a reason, that he was mad, and would kill him if he remained. Mr. Williams unfortunately disregarded this salutary advice, and desired the Caffre to give up his spear. The latter instantly replied, "you want me to give you my spear?—you shall have it," and immediately ran the weapon through the unfortunate Magistrate's body, who soon afterwards expired. The murderer was put to death, being shot in the course of the day, and his body exposed upon a gibbet. From the circumstances attending this atrocious murder, we conclude the tranquillity of *Fort Marlboro*, cannot have become greatly augmented through the transference of the Settlement to its New Masters. The state of *Bencoolen* is, indeed, we are informed, most lamentable, most of the houses being entirely empty and fast falling into ruin.

[Ben. Hur. April 20.]

We have heard from a person, whose acquaintance with the habits and opinions of the Burmese is not to be excelled, that the dread in which Europeans are held by every individual Burmese is so great, that they would suffer any thing, rather than involve themselves again in hostilities with us, and while they admire and fear the valour of the white men, they wonder at and respect the strictness with which our treaties are adhered to. Nothing is more unlikely than that the Peace will be hastily interrupted in that quarter.

[Ben. Hurk. April 21.]

THIS morning being that of His Majesty's Birth Day, Salutes were fired from the Fort, and the troops of the Garrison were paraded. The line, with two field pieces in the centre, was formed upon the North side of the Fort, across the road leading to the Government House. His Excellency the Commander in Chief, attended by his Staff, was first on the ground, whence he proceeded to meet and conduct the Governor General to the spot. Lord Amhurst returned with him, accompanied by his Staff and attended by the Body Guard. Lady Amhurst also arrived in the state carriage. After riding along the line, His Lordship took up his station in front, and a feu de joie was fired, after which the men cheered. They then filed past the Governor General, and marched into the Fort. A number of Spectators were collected, and the variety and splendor of the military costumes, as well as the appearance of the troops and presence of the distinguished personages by whom they were inspected, rendered the spectacle highly imposing and picturesque.

A Sermon was preached at the Cathedral yesterday, in commemoration of the late Right Reverend the Lord Bishop, by the Venerable

(Continued in the Supplement.)

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SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1826.

(Continued from the last Page.)

Archdeacon Corrie: the Text was taken from the Epistle to the Hebrews 13, v 7-8. "Remember them which have the rule over you, who have spoken unto you the words of God: whose faith follow, considering the end of their conversation. Jesus Christ the same, yesterday, and to day, and for ever." The tribute was appropriate, and was deeply felt by a numerous congregation. The Cathedral was hung with black.

[Govt. Gaz. April 24.]

English News.

BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER. OCTOBER 17.

THE KING AND MR. SHERIDAN.

Mr. T. Moore, whether writing the "Two-penny Post Bag," or "The Memoirs of Sheridan," poises every sentence, where the opportunity presented itself, so studiously against the individual now occupying the throne of these realms, that even the biographer's friends must acknowledge that regard for unprejudiced truth must make the readers of all the details, coming through such medium, and interesting as such details unquestionably are, view them with "many grains of allowance." Perhaps what Mr. Moore states is true, but does he give the whole truth? and if not, is it not evident that an unjust impression may be produced by the promulgation of a portion of the truth? Why is the King alone to be attacked? To be sure, it has been said that a King may be much oftener libelled with impunity than a private individual; but, without considering such to be the motive of pointed severity against his Majesty—it may again be asked, why is the King alone to be attacked in so marked a manner? The charge of neglect, against the Prince of Wales, of Sheridan in his latter days, is a very equivocal charge indeed. On the death of Lord Lake, the Prince of Wales gave to Sheridan the best piece of patronage which he had to bestow, the office of Receiver General of the Duchy of Cornwall, said to be worth 4,500*l.* per annum. Now, surely this was a handsome provision for Sheridan; sufficient to ward off poverty from the latter days of a faithful servant. If Sheridan anticipated or spent this income, was it the fault of the Prince of Wales? If Sheridan's creditors got hold of this princely and noble allowance, (for such it was) and a sinecure in addition, can any reasonable forgetfulness or ingratitude be charged on the illustrious donor? Attacks on bodies of men are contemptible, whether applied to nations or to parties; and we therefore are not for attacking the *Whigs*, as *Whigs*. Mr. Sheridan's complaints were directed against others, not against the King. He distinctly charges Mr. Whitbread—not the King—with having deceived him, ruined him, and led him to the "pollution" of his person, as he truly termed it, by its being dragged to a "sponging house." There is Mr. Sheridan's own letter to Mr. Whitbread establishing thus much; and yet all the lightning that Mr. Moore can command are levelled at a "Royal" head. What may have been the conduct of the King towards Mr. Sheridan we pretend not to know, further than the facts given by Mr. Moore; and yet the King nearly to the last was ready to bring Mr. Sheridan into Parliament; nor, if there were all the neglect at which Mr. Moore hints, as far as his Majesty was concerned, shall we stop to inquire whether there might not have been a cause for it that yet remains to be explained; but what was the conduct of Mr. Fox—that of Mr. Whitbread is described by Mr. Sheridan—then what was that of Mr. Fox? Was he more attentive? Did increasing years and experience make him prouder of acknowledging that undoubtedly extraordinary, highly-talented, amazingly successful, and wonderfully-patronized individual, Mr. Sheridan? The public shall judge for themselves, not from any statement that we have to offer, but, from the statement of Mr. Trotter, Mr. Sheridan's countryman, and the "private secretary" of Mr. Fox, in his life-time. After that individual's death, Mr. Trotter published *Memoirs of the latter Years of the Right Hon. Charles James Fox*. In that work, at page 417, are these words:—

"The Prince of Wales, at this time (Mr. Fox's illness), showed all the marks of a feeling heart and of a great constancy in friendship, more honorable to him than the high station he adorned. Almost every day he called and saw Mr. Fox. There was no affectation in his visits;—the countenance full of good-natured concern—the manner expressive of lively interest—the softened voice evinced that not all the splendour, the flattery, or pleasures of Court had changed the brightest feature in the human character—attention to a sick and drooping friend."

Again, and on the very next leaf,—
"He (Mr. Fox) now saw very few persons. At one singular interview, I was at this time

present, Mr. Sheridan wished to see Mr. Fox, to which the latter *reluctantly* consented, requesting Lord Grey to remain in the room. The meeting was short and unsatisfactory. Mr. Fox, with more coldness than I ever saw him assume to any one, spoke but a few words. Mr. Sheridan was embarrassed, and little passed but mere words of course. I have related this circumstance in order to show the *sincerity* of Mr. Fox's nature, and to *disprove* the FALSE IDEA that latterly any particular intimacy subsisted between Mr. Fox and that celebrated orator. In a few days after, he saw Mr. Grattan in a very different manner—warm and friendly to a great degree," &c.

Why all this was, Mr. Trotter does not say. We shall draw no inferences; we content ourselves with stating facts; and had Mr. Moore done the same, instead of holding up particular individuals to odium, where the odium, if it were just, ought to have been divided amongst many (according to Mr. Trotter), the "Memoirs" of Mr. Sheridan would have been more honest, impartial, and interesting, and would have done greater justice to the object of them. We, however, may add, that at the period spoken of, Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Fox were in office together; at that time, Mr. Fox "*reluctantly*" agreed to see Mr. Sheridan, and received him with "coldness;" but the Prince of Wales, even when he had become Prince Regent, was ready to aid in returning Mr. Sheridan to Parliament. So that at all events, his Majesty was not the first of all Mr. Sheridan's distinguished friends to desert that extraordinary man—if he did desert him; on the contrary, facts adduced, even by Mr. Moore, show that the Prince had an anxiety for Mr. Sheridan years after Mr. Fox had viewed him with "coldness," and seen him with "reluctance."

JOHN BULL.—DECEMBER 4.

It is our melancholy duty to-day, to record the sudden death of Her Grace the DUCHESS OF RUTLAND, a lady who blended in her character, with all the higher virtues and qualities, genius, talent, and accomplishments; whose less will be felt, not more in that circle of which she was the centre, than by those her kindness cherished and her bounty fed.

Her Grace was daughter to the late, and sister to the present EARL OF CARLISLE, and was in the forty-fifth year of her age. The cause of Her Grace's death was inflammation in the chest, produced by cold contracted from damp feet.

The following is extracted from the Lincoln Paper, and gives not only the particulars of her Grace's illness, but affords a just view of the estimation in which her Grace's character was held in her own neighbourhood:—

"Her Grace so lately as Friday last was engaged in inspecting the progress of the numerous workmen employed in completing the splendid decorations of the grand drawingroom at Belvoir, which it was intended should have been first opened on the occasion of the Duke's approaching birth-day: she also took her accustomed exercise, and wrote several letters. In the evening, symptoms of the disease with which she was severely attacked a year ago, began to manifest themselves; but on the following day they appeared to have abated very considerably. At two o'clock on Sunday morning, Mr. CATLETT, surgeon to the family, who sleeps in the castle, was hastily summoned to her Grace's apartment, and found her state so extremely dangerous as to excite the most alarming apprehensions. Expresses were instantly sent off to DOCTOR WILSON, of Grantham, DOCTOR PENNINGTON, of Nottingham, DOCTOR ARNOLD, of Leicester, and SIR H. HALFORD. The three first promptly obeyed the summons; SIR HENRY arrived at the castle from London at five o'clock on Tuesday morning, but the hand of death was already on the Duchess; all the efforts of the faculty had been unremittingly exerted to arrest the progress of the disorder, but in vain—from Sunday there appears to have been no hope. Her Grace, whose self-possession was remarkable, felt extremely alive to the imminence of her danger, and the fortitude with which she bore her acute sufferings, and viewed her approaching fate, was in the highest degree affecting. The Duke never quitted the bed-side till she ceased to breathe. Her Grace expired at half-past 11 on Tuesday morning. Despatches were immediately forwarded, announcing the afflicting event, to HIS MAJESTY, to his Royal Highness the DUKE OF YORK, and to the various branches of the Rutland and Carlisle families. Her Grace exhibited a union of qualities that are seldom found united in the female character. Of her elevated taste the Castle of Belvoir will long remain a magnificent monument; from its first commencement, 25 years ago, she had been the presiding genius of the place. Nor was it on the Castle alone that her active talents were exhibited—the grounds, the villages, the roads, even the general aspect of the country, assumed a new character; every suggestion for the im-

provement of this beautiful domain was zealously carried into effect under the personal superintendence of her Grace; she produced in a few years changes which a mind less energetic would have required centuries to effect. The Duchess was a practical agriculturist, and occupied a farm exceeding 800 acres; it furnished a model of careful and successful management. As a proof of her ability in this undertaking, she was frequently complimented with premiums from different agricultural societies. It is somewhat singular, that with predilections so strong for a rural life, her Grace was one of the brightest ornaments of the English Court; no one ever exhibited so much of graceful dignity, joined to manners of the highest polish, and a condescension that fascinated every one who came within the sphere of its magic influence. As a wife, a mother, a benefactress, she was most exemplary; her less is indeed an irreparable one, and will long be mourned with an affliction that admits of no consolation by her bereaved family."

THE SCOTSMAN—OCTOBER 12.

CANAL FROM THE RED SEA TO THE MEDITERRANEAN.

This ancient canal, of which we gave some account in the *Scotsman* nearly two years ago, has been fully described in the last number of the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*, from materials supplied by the great French work on Egypt. It will be observed from Mr. Gallo-way's letter, given in our paper of Wednesday, that the project of restoring it has been recently agitated among the persons who are the Pacha's advisers in commercial matters. The facilities which the ground presents are so great, that the French calculated upon completing the work in four years with ten thousand labourers. But if the Pacha enters into the scheme with his characteristic impatience, there is little doubt that he will conduct his efforts on such a scale as to despatch the labour of four years in one.

The ancient canal from Arsine (the modern Suez) to the east branch of the Nile, was 92 miles in length, of which 65 miles being formed by a navigable lake. Its depth seems to have varied from 15 to 38 feet; and its width from 100 to 250. Its course is easily traced; and the walls, in a state less or more dilapidated, are still standing along one-half of the space which the artificial cut occupied. It was upon one level, and having no locks (a tide lock at Suez excepted), it could only be used while the waters of the Nile, during the annual swell, corresponded in height with those of the Red Sea. The French engineers made a survey of the ground in 1798, and an estimate of the expense of the work, which is given below. They proposed to carry the canal precisely along the ancient track to the Nile, but to make a branch to Tyneh (the ancient Pelusium), which being supplied from the Red Sea as a reservoir, would be navigable at all times, and of course would afford a passage during the four months the Nile is shut from the shallowness of its waters. The canal from the Nile to Suez would require only four locks, and the branch to Tyneh probably three more. The details we subjoin, premising that the Red Sea at Suez, at high water was found by levelling to be 30 French feet (32 English) above the Mediterranean (which has no tides), and 25 feet above it at low water; and that the surface of the Nile, at the point where the canal was to join it, is 10 feet above the Mediterranean when the river is low, and 28 feet above it at the height of the annual swell.

Had the French retained possession of Egypt, there is little doubt that they would have effected what the Turks have never been able to accomplish. They proposed to reconstruct the canal in four sections forming three levels, and following exactly the ancient line. The first section extends from Bubastis on the Nile to Seneka, or Abacch, about twelve English miles. Its bottom to be on a level with the low water of the Nile (about ten feet above the Mediterranean); its depth to be sufficient to receive the full rise of the inundation, which is three feet; and its walls to rise 4 feet above the extreme height of the water. The second section, (39 miles long) to be the same level as the last, to include the whole line of the Wadi as far as the Serapeum, and to receive 18 feet of inundation. It is however, to be supplied with water from the Canal of Cairo, and on this account is to be connected with the first section by a lock. Both these sections would begin to be navigable when the Nile has risen 6 feet, and they would continue open from August to March, about seven or eighteen months. To continue the navigation longer would be useless, as that of the Nile itself is confined nearly to the same period. The first section would be cleaned by a current let in from the Canal of Cairo, when its bottom was dry in consequence of the subsiding of the Nile. The second could be cleaned in the same manner,

but would need less cleaning, inasmuch as the water it received would have previously deposited its mud in the Canal of Cairo. The third section, consisting of the basin of the Bitter Lakes, (27 miles long), would be filled at first from the Nile, but would receive supplies from the sea afterwards. Its water, kept at the level low tide at Suez, would be two or three feet below that of the second section, during the height of the inundation, but from 1 to 9 feet above it at other times. It would be connected with the second section by a lock, and to prevent the impure waters of the Bitter Lakes from being mixed with the Nile water, the basins employed in the passing of vessels would be discharged into the desert by a sluice. The fourth section, from the Bitter Lakes to Suez, (13 miles long), would be cut to the depth of ten feet below the low-water level of the Red Sea. It would communicate with the sea by one lock, and with the lakes by another. It would, besides, have floodgates and sluices for employing the high tide in excavating a channel at its extremity in the gulf, the depth of two or three fathoms at low-water.

Though the French engineers considered the old line to the Delta preferable to that directly across the desert, they were still of opinion that a branch from the Bitter Lakes to Tyneh would have several advantages. Being fed entirely by the salt waters of the Gulf, it would be independent of the floods of the Nile, and would of course, be equally navigable at all seasons. The chief difficulty arises from the extremely shallowness of the sea at Tyneh, and every where on this side of the Nile, in consequence of the muddy deposits of the river being all borne eastward by a marine current. If the vast Basin of the Bitter Lakes were prolonged to Ras-el-Moyeh, by running a dike across the valley, the engineers think that a stream, with a fall of 25 feet from that point, would have energy enough not only to clear the canal of drift-sand, but to hollow out and maintain a channel in the shallow muddy bottom of the bay, so as to afford a reasonable depth of water into the port.

Vessels, after passing from the Red Sea to Bubastis by this canal, would proceed by the canal of Moes to the eastern large branch of the Nile, and reach the Mediterranean by the Bogham of Damietta. But the plans of the French engineers embraced an inland communication with the harbour of Alexandria. The vessel having arrived at Bubastis, would ascend the canal of Moes to the great eastern branch of the Nile, then, after ascending that branch fifteen or twenty miles, pass obliquely through the Delta by the Canal of Farounah or Manieh, and from Ramanieh pass westward by the Canal of Alexandria to that port.

The following is an abstract of the estimate of the expense. The engineers think, that with 10,000 labourers, the work might be completed in four years.

Canal from the Nile to Suez.		Francs.
Digging, banking, transport, im-		
plements, &c.	7,868,000	
Branch canal from the Bitter		
Lakes to the Mediterranean,	2,500,000	
	10,368,000	
Basins, sluices, piers, bridges, includ-		
ing 1,500,000 <i>l.</i> for military works,	5,600,000	
	15,968,000	
Expense of encampment, transport		
of provisions during four years,		
price of ground, superintend-		
ence, &c.,	1,300,000	
	17,268,000	
In English money		£691,000
Adjunct Works.		Francs.
Canal of Cairo, expense of re-esta-		
blishing,	4,500,000	
Canals of Farounah, and Chebyn-		
el-Koum, ditto,	900,000	
Works on the bed and mouth of the		
Nile,	532,000	
Canal of Alexandria, expense of re-		
establishing,	6,800,000	
Total sum required to complete the		
navigation from Suez to Alexandria,	30,000,000	

Equal in English money to £1,200,000
It is to be observed, that the operations on the canal of Cairo, Farounah, and Alexandria, though tending greatly to improve the internal navigation of the country, are not necessary to enable vessels to pass from sea to sea. The eastern branch of the Nile admits vessels drawing 7 feet water (French measure) at present; and without any other outlay than that of £691,000 such vessels could pass into the Arabian Gulf.

With a little cleansing and deepening, which would be easily effected, the port of Suez might be rendered capable of accommodating a

large number of such vessels as could navigate the canal, and even ships of greater burden. There are 8 or 9 feet (French) of water at low tide, within 200 or 300 yards of the quays, and the bottom consists of a light oozy sand, which would readily yield to the action of a current from the tide reservoir. The road is three-fourths of a league from the town, and affords good anchorage in 6 fathoms, and shelter from all winds, except the south-east, which rarely blows. The greatest disadvantage of the town is the want of good fresh water; an evil, however, which could be remedied to a considerable extent, by carefully collecting and storing the water afforded by the rains, and the springs in the vicinity.

Much has been said of the danger of navigating the Red Sea. It does indeed abound in coral reefs and sand banks, which must be formidable to such ignorant sailors as the Arabs, and might render it necessary for more expert mariners to carry little sail occasionally, and to exercise caution. But the winds do not blow in such invariable monsoons as has been supposed; and the very fact that the ancient Jews, Syrians, and Egyptians were able to carry on an extensive trade in this sea, is a proof that there are really no obstacles to be encountered, which modern skill would not easily surmount. It appears from the survey of Admiral Rosily who examined this sea with much care, in the frigate Venus in 1787, that trading ships navigating the Gulf, would not be exposed to any other difficulties than such as are common to all narrow seas.

The canal, according to the scale proposed by the French engineers, would admit sea-vessels, drawing from 12 to 15 feet of water, at the height of the Nile. But were the branch to Tyne to answer the purpose intended, sea-vessels of moderate burden would be able to pass from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea, at all times. To Britain, Russia, Germany, and the other countries in the north-west of Europe, the route by the Red Sea would probably never supersede that by the Cape, for the India and China trade generally; but to the French, Spaniards, Italians, Austrians, and Greeks, who have ports in the Mediterranean, it would shorten the communication with Arabia, Persia, and India, from a half to two-thirds. The canal would thus afford them vast advantages. There is no doubt, indeed, that it would give a powerful impulse to the commerce of all the States in the south and south-east of Europe, and greatly increase the intercourse between Europe and Asia. Though goods might continue to be generally carried between Britain and India, by the present route, there is little doubt, that dispatches would be always transmitted by the canal, and that ships fitted up expressly for passengers would regularly ply upon the shorter line of communication. Were it found practicable to employ steam-power, it is probable that the voyage from England to Bombay, which at present occupies four months, might be accomplished by the canal in six weeks, the distance being about 7200 miles.

JOHN BULL.—DECEMBER 18.

COCKNEY UNIVERSITY.

We perceive that on Saint Monday, *i. e.*, tomorrow, a Meeting is to be held at a tavern in the Strand, to elect a Council for the Carmarthen-street University, at which shareholders must not vote, who have not paid twenty-five per cent, upon each respective share.

What a mess—what a mass of incongruities—a tavern meeting to elect a college council, for which shareholders in an university are to vote.

The council is composed of many excellent names—we submit the list:—

Hen. James Abercrombie, Esq. F. R. S.	Zachary Macaulay, Esq. F. R. S.
Right Hon. Lord Auckland	Sir J. Mackintosh, M. P.
Alexander Baring, Esq. F. R. S.	James Mill, Esq.
M. F. George Birkbeck, M. D.	The Duke of Norfolk, F. R. S.
H. Brougham, Esq. M. P.	Lord John Russell, M. P.
F. R. S. Thomas Campbell, Esq.	Benjamin Shaw, Esq.
Viscount Dudley and Ward	John Smith, Esq. M. P.
F. R. S. Isaac Lyon Goldsmid, Esq.	William Tooke, Esq. F. R. S.
Olinthus G. Gregory L. L. D.	Henry Warburton, Esq. F. R. S.
George Grote, jun. Esq.	John Wilmot Esq.
Joseph Hume, Esq. M. P.	John Wislaw, Esq. F. R. S.
F. R. S. Marquis of Lansdowne, F. R. S.	Thomas Wilson.

Some of these personages are buried in the "palpable obscure," but others shine resplendent in their different spheres. To each of the council is to be allotted the control of some particular department of literature and science—some are already appropriated.

The Hon. JAMES ABERCROMBIE is to—"teach the young idea how to shoot," in the school of honour—and to ground the young linen drapers and men-milliners the laws of chivalry, in which he will be assisted by his butler.

MR. ALEXANDER BARING is to initiate the young gentlemen in architecture and the principles of taste; however this gentleman will not stand a clean in his endeavours to improve the minds of the graduates.

MR. HENRY BROUGHAM will inculcate the principles of subordination, respect for superiors, admiration of virtue, and the regulation of temper; and give lectures upon the cultivation of silk in cold climates.

THOMAS CAMPBELL, Esq. is to incite the students to literary pursuits, and lay open the pages of the *New Monthly Magazine*, of which he is editor, for their publication.

VISCOUNT DUDLEY and WARD will lecture on Platonic Philosophy, and MR. ISAAC LYONS GOLDSMID on the nature and merits of Christianity.

DR. OLYMPUS GREGORY will instruct the junior fishermen in the science of throwing shells, and MR. GEORGE GROTE will give lessons on the most graceful mode of standing behind a counter.

JOSEPH HUME, Esq. will lecture on Surgery, Political Economy, Agriculture, Pneumatics, Acoustics, Mineralogy, the Art of Paper Making, Steam Engines, Coach Building, Astronomy, Hydraulics, the Fine Arts, Brotherly-Love, Matrimony, Pearl Fishing, Pig Feeding, Crockery, the Sublime and Beautiful, the Art of Making Watering Pots, the Circulating Medium, the Advantages of Peppermint Water, the Manufacturing of Saddles and Pouch Belts, the probability of a Discovery of a North West Passage, the Economy of India Bazaars, the Natural History of Grain, the Combination Laws, and Things in General.

THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE will lecture on Finance, and the advantages of a Whig Ministry which doubled the Income Tax under his Lordship's own direction. His Lordship will also deliver private lectures on Juvenile Beauty in Females.

MR. ZACHARY MACAULAY will lecture on Black Juries, Duck-slaughter, and the salubrity of Sierra Leone, the Origin and modern uses of Gunpowder, Humanity to our Fellow Creatures, and the virtues of MR. BABINGTON and MR. MACAULAY, jun.

SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH on the principles of MEUM and TUUM, and on Biography, 1st Course.—DR. PARR, MR. JAMES PERRY, and MR. GERALD.

JAMES MILL, Esq. will read thirty-four pages of the WESTMINSTER REVIEW, every Monday.

THE DUKE OF NORFOLK will take charge of the Protestants. LORD JOHN RUSSELL will lecture on the Drama, and MR. BENJAMIN SHAW will explain the Rights and Privileges of the Underwriters at Lloyd's Coffee-house.

The remaining five gentlemen will play Short Whist in the back parlour, with one, sitting out ready to cut in.

Now, really and truly we do wonder (not that one should be surprised at any thing which love or politics make men do) to see some of these names exposed to public view as candidates for an University Council to be elected at a Tavern by share-holders, mingled with others whom we are not surprised to see anywhere, except in good society—the political aim of the thing accounts for the strange jumble; but when we find such a man as LORD LANSDOWNE, for whig or no whig he is a clever man—a man of rank and a scholar—and such a man as LORD DUDLEY, of talent and good principles; and such a man as the DUKE OF NORFOLK, who though not much of himself, represents the premier Duke of the realm; clapped up hodge-podge, pell mell, with the rest of the omnium gatherum of botheration, to found a Share University; a caricature of a college at the end of Carmarthen-street, near the nursery-ground in the New Road, whence morality and religion are to be excluded, at which no honours can ever be gained, and whence no degrees can ever emanate; but which is to serve only as a hot-bed for political clubs and republican debating societies. It really does seem marvellous.

Conceive if this folly ever should be matured, and we doubt it, for if common sense come not to the aid of the only men who can support the undertaking, the fate of all Joint Stock Companies will probably overtake it. Conceive a mother describing her son as having had an University education, and just come from College—"Which University, Madam," says a deeply interested friend, "Oxford or Cambridge?"—"No Sir," says the lady, "No. 37, Upper Carmarthen-street, Tottenham Court Road"—the man stares—the lady continues—"Don't you know it? Dear me, it's the second door from the Lansdowne Arms, at the corner, on the left hand as you go out of the New Road."

"Can a man graduate there, Madam?" says the gentleman.

"Sir!" says the lady—

"I mean, do they give degrees," replies the gentleman—

"Oh, no," says the lady, "they don't do anything by degrees Sir there, they learn every thing at once in Carmarthen-street."

THE TIMES.—DECEMBER 25.

BREMEN, DECEMBER 11.

CONVENTION OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION BETWEEN HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE HANSEATIC CITIES.

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain on the one part, and the Senates of the free and Hanseatic cities of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg (each of these states treating in particular for itself), on the other part, equally animated with the desire of procuring all possible facilities and encouragement for those of their subjects and citizens connected with commerce, and persuaded that nothing can contribute more advantageously to the attainment of this end than the reciprocal suppression of all difference in the duties payable by the vessels and cargoes of the contracting states in each other's ports, have appointed plenipotentiaries, to conclude a convention to that end.

[The treaty goes on to state, that the Right Hon. George Canning, and the Right Hon. Wm. Huskisson, were appointed plenipotentiaries on the part of Great Britain, and James Colquhoun, the Agent and Consul-General in

England for the Hanse Towns, acted as their plenipotentiary.]

These gentlemen having exchanged their full powers, &c. agreed upon the following articles:—

1. Reckoning from this day, the vessels of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg, which shall arrive in the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, or which shall sail from them, as well as the English vessels arriving in the ports of the free cities of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg, or sailing therefrom, shall not be subjected to any other duty, or any other impost, more heavy than those which are paid by national vessels arriving or sailing from those ports.

2. All merchandise, whether the produce of the territory of the free cities, or that of any other country, which may be imported from one of the ports of the said free States in English vessels into the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, may be introduced in the same manner on board of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg vessels, and all merchandise the produce of the states of his Britannic Majesty, or of any other country, which may be exported from the ports of the United Kingdom in English vessels may be in like manner exported on board of those of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg; in short, all merchandise which may be imported on board of national vessels into the ports of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg, or which may be exported from them, shall enjoy the same advantage when on board of English vessels.

3. All merchandise which may be imported directly from the ports of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg, or one of them, into those of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, shall be introduced for the same duties, whether on board of English vessels or those of the said free States; all merchandise which is permitted to be exported from the United Kingdom, shall enjoy the same bounties, drawbacks, and advantages, whether exported in English or Hanseatic vessels. The same reciprocities shall take place in the ports of the said free States, for all merchandise which may be imported into or exported from their ports in English vessels.

4. There shall not be granted, directly or indirectly, either by one of the contracting parties, or by corporations, societies, or agents, trading in its name or under its authority, any preference to the purchase of the produce of the manufacture, or otherwise, of their respective states, which are introduced into the other through the nationality of the vessels in which the importation takes place, the intention of the high contracting parties being that there should be absolutely no difference in this respect.

5. Considering the small extent of the territories of the republics of Lubeck, Bremen and Hamburg, and the narrow relations of commerce and navigation which exist among them, it is provided by the present convention that every vessel which has been built in one of the ports of these states, or which is the exclusive property of one or more of their burghesses, and has for master a burghess of one or the other; in short, whose crew is composed of three-fourths of subjects or burghesses of the said republics, or of states forming a part of this Germanic confederation, according to the table and the description contained in articles 53 and 56 of the general act of the Congress of Vienna, in 1815: that every vessel so built, manned, commanded, and being the property above described, shall be considered in what concerns all the objects of the present convention, as a vessel belonging to Lubeck, Bremen and Hamburg.

6. Every vessel, with her cargo, belonging to one of the three Hanseatic republics, and which shall arrive from one of their ports in the United Kingdom, shall be considered, with relation to all the objects of this convention, as coming from the country to which she belongs; and every vessel trading directly, or in succession with the ports of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg, shall be, as well as the cargo, treated, for the objects above-mentioned, upon the same footing as Hanseatic vessels making the same voyage.

7. It is besides agreed between the two parties, that in each of their states there shall not be raised upon any individual property of their subjects and burghesses, when it shall be transported out of the territory or possessions of these States, other in the way of purchase or otherwise, any other duties or taxes heavier than those to which in each of those States the same articles of property are liable when transported by their own subjects or burghesses.

8. The high contracting powers reserve to themselves the right, in order to facilitate and extend the commercial relations of their subjects and possessions, burghesses, and territories, beyond what is stipulated by this convention, of affixing additional articles, founded upon reciprocal or equivalent advantages as the nature of the case may be. Should the high contracting powers agree on one or more articles to annul these dispositions, it is provided that the article or articles which may thus be concluded in future, shall be considered as forming part of the present convention.

9. The present convention is concluded for the space of 10 years, reckoning from this day, and for a space of 12 months more, after the King of Great Britain and Ireland on the one part, or the Governments of Lubeck, Bremen and Hamburg, or one of them, on the other, shall have notified their intention of putting an end to it. Each of the high contracting parties reserves to himself the right of making to the

other that notification at the end of the said term of ten years. It is agreed between them, that this convention and all its stipulations in case one of the parties shall make to the other a declaration of this kind, shall cease entirely as regards the state which shall have made, and that which shall have received this declaration; it is nevertheless understood and agreed, that if one or more of the said republics shall make or receive the above declaration, this convention shall not remain the less in force and vigour against the other Hanseatic republics which shall have neither made or received such a declaration.

The treaty is dated the 20th of Sept. 1825, and signed.
G. CANNING.
W. HUSKISSON.

JOHN BULL.—JANUARY 1.

THE preparations for the great improvements at Charing Cross are rapidly going on; the old buildings about the Mews have nearly disappeared, and in a short time the public will be able to judge of the extent and magnificence of the projected alterations. MR. DECIMUS BURTON's elegant lodges in Hyde Park also begin to shew themselves at the different gates, and give to that popular place of resort the air of a royal domain, which it never had before. We shall rejoice when that talented young architect does something for us at the top of Grosvenor-place, for at present, accustomed as the eye has been to the turnpike at the end of Piccadilly, its removal makes LONDON look as if her front tooth had been knocked out. We have no doubt of the good effect of MR. BURTON's design when completed.

TOM SHERIDAN, (to whose kindness of heart and sweetness of disposition were added social talents, which, if not of the high and commanding order of his father's were infinitely more agreeable to those who knew him) used to tell a story for and against himself, which, as it is Christmas week, when story-telling is quite admissible, we shall take leave to relate.

He was staying at poor LORD CRAVEN's, at Benham, (or rather Hampstead) and one day proceeded on a shooting excursion, like Hawthorn, with only "his dog and his gun," on foot, and unattended by companion or keeper; the sport was bad—the birds few and shy—and he walked and walked in search of game until unconsciously he entered the domain of some neighbouring squire.

A very short time after, he perceived advancing towards him, at the top of his speed, a jolly comfortable looking gentleman, followed by a servant, armed, as it appeared, for conflict—Tom took up a position and waited the approach of the enemy.

"Hollo! you Sir," said the Squire, when within half-ear-shot, "what are you doing here Sir, eh?"

"I am shooting, Sir," said Tom.

"Do you know where you are, Sir?" said the Squire.

"I'm here, Sir," said Tom.

"Here, Sir," said the Squire, growing angry, "and do you know where here, *is*, Sir?"

"These, Sir, are my manors; what d'ye think of that, Sir, eh?"

"Why, Sir, as to your manners," said Tom, "I can't say they seem over agreeable."

"I don't want any jokes, Sir," said the Squire, "I hate jokes. Who are you, Sir—what are you?"

"Why, Sir," said Tom, "my name is SHERIDAN—I am staying at LORD CRAVEN's—I have come out for some sport—I have not had any, and I am not aware that I am trespassing."

"SHERIDAN!" said the Squire, cooling a little, "oh, from LORD CRAVEN's, eh?—well, Sir, I could not know that, Sir—I—"

"No, Sir," said Tom, "but you need not have been in a passion."

"Not in a passion! MR. SHERIDAN," said the Squire, "you don't know, Sir, what these preserves have cost me, and the pains and trouble I have been at with them; it's all very well for you to talk, but if you were in my place I should like to know what you would say upon such an occasion."

"Why Sir," said Tom, "if I were in your place, under all the circumstances I should say—I am convinced, Mr. Sheridan, you did not mean to annoy me, and as you look a good deal tired, perhaps you'll come up to my house and take some refreshment?"

The Squire was hit hard by this nonchalance, and (as the newspapers say) "it is needless to add," acted upon Sheridan's suggestion—

"So far," said poor Tom, "the story tells for me—now you shall hear the sequel!"

After having regaled himself at the Squire's house, and having said five hundred more good things than he swallowed; having delighted his host, and more than half won the hearts of his wife and daughters, the sportsman proceeded on his return homewards.

In the course of his walk, he passed through a farm-yard; in the front of the farm-house was a green, in the centre of which was a pond—in the pond were ducks innumerable swimming and diving; on its verdant banks, a motley group of gallant cocks, and pert partlets, picking and feeding—the farmer was leaning over the hatch of the barn, which stood near two cottages on the side of the green.

Tom hated to go back with an empty bag; and having failed in his attempts at higher game, it struck him as a good joke to ridicule the exploits of the day himself, in order to prevent any one else from doing it for him, and he thought that to carry home a certain number of

the domestic inhabitants of the pond, and its vicinity, would serve the purpose admirably. Accordingly, up he goes to the farmer and accosts him very civilly—

"My good friend," says Tom, "I'll make you an offer—"

"Of what, Sir?" says the farmer.

"Why," replies Tom, "I have been out all day fagging after birds, and haven't had a shot, now, both my barrels are loaded—I should like to take home something; what shall I give you to let me have a shot with each barrel at those ducks and fowls, I standing here—and to have whatever I kill?"

"What sort of sort are you?" said the farmer.

"Fairish!" said Tom, "fairish!"

"And to have all you kill?" said the farmer—

"Exactly so," said Tom.

"Half a guinea," said the farmer.

"That's too much," said Tom—"I tell you what I'll do—I'll give you a seven shilling piece, which happens to be all the money I have in my pocket."

"Well," said the man, "hand it over."

The payment was made—Tom, true to his bargain, took his post by the barn door, and let fly with one barrel and then with the other, and such quacking, and splashing, and screaming, and fluttering, had never been seen in that place before.

Away ran Tom, and delighted at his success picked up first a hen, then a chicken, then a ducky out a dyck or two, and so on, until he numbered eight head of domestic game, with which his bag was nobly distended.

"Those were right good shots Sir," said the Farmer—"Yes," said Tom—"eight ducks and fowls are more than you bargained for, old fellow—worth rather more I suspect than seven shillings—eh?"

"Why, yes," said the man, scratching his head—"I think they be, but what do I care for that—they are none of them mine!"

"Here," said Tom, "I was for once in my life beaten, and made off as fast as I could, for fear the right owner of my game might make his appearance—not but that I could have given the fellow that took me in, seven times as much as I did, for his cunning and coolness."

THEATRES.

BARONS of Beef—George Barnwell—Boars' Heads—Plumpuddings, and Pantomimes—all burst upon us in different spheres, at the present season;—the grave forget their gravity—the wise cast off their wisdom—the country mummery in the hall—the London gods in the gallery, the little children in the boxes, and the greater children in the pit—all determine to laugh; and the prosings of Mr. THOROUGHGOOD, the mournings of BRON, the screams of ISABELLA, and the groans of JANE SHORE, all, all are lost in the anxious hubbub which precedes the annual tom-foolery which unbends the bow, and puts youth and inexperience upon a level with age and gravity.

This year the burst has been stupendous—the suburban Theatres universally (except ASTLEY'S) have opened upon us a tremendous battery; although it seems like perverting pot-pourri jars into cannonades, to find the summer Theatres firing away in the winter—the Olympic in Wyck-street, at the back of St. Clement's—the Adelphi, in the Strand—all in grand array to win and wear the public favour. We wonder why the Haymarket remains closed—surely the Morris dancers might occupy that, while the tumblers venture to throw wide the doors of the other hot-weather places, and the Opera House itself is about to commence its bright career.

At Covent Garden, Pantomime has always hitherto been triumphant—but this year, it seems as if Drury Lane had just taken the wind out of its sails. One sad fault at the former house, which interferes with any piece where scenery is a principal object, is the vast disproportion between the scenes and the stage—the opening for the actual display of the artist's work is in size, relatively to the audience-part of the Theatre, what a Rumfordized stove is to a tolerable drawing-room; and the long dirty blue rags which dangle half way down the proscenium, doing duty for clouds, totally destroy the effect of painting which, in itself abstractedly, is beautiful; add to this the bad arrangement of the wings, where are to be seen, by those who sit in the side boxes, heaps of scenes lying huddled one against another—the intervening spaces occupied by dandies flirting with dancers, or voltigeurs in the costume of pigs, monkeys and mountebanks undergoing the ceremony of presentation to Peers, poets and play-wrights—careful mamas! (Ugh! as old WILKINSON said) covering up with sham shawls and real solicitude the naked backs and shoulders of their unhappy daughters, which they have been displaying in the dance, and which have become overheated by the spendthrift exertion of health and breath in the debasing pursuit. All this should be managed differently.

The fault of the Covent Garden Pantomime is the length of the preface—there is too much time occupied with MAJOR USA and his flirtations; and although the scenery in which his proceedings are carried on, is very beautiful, we confess we like to have HARLEQUIN before us as soon as possible. Miss ROMER is a mighty pretty COLUMBINE, and we have no doubt, sent home half a hundred school-boys to dream of her, and her antics and petticoats—and young GARMAZOT displayed some most astonishing

feats of activity. The serious scenery is beautifully painted, and the comical and grotesque highly effective—but, somehow, we cannot tell why, it wants altogether something which we have hitherto found in the same place.

At Drury Lane, *Shylock* usurped the place of *Barnacle*, as *Biron* did at Covent Garden—the Pantomime there consisted of characters made from the cards—they were well played, but scored more by honours than tricks; the scenery, however, surpasses that of Covent Garden in many points, while the Harlequin and Columbine of Covent Garden are far and away superior to those of Drury Lane—the Clown sprained his "tender," as Mrs. RAMSBOTTOM calls it, in the early part of the affair, which spoiled his jumping. But there was a worthy personage, called in the bills, the Devil, who performed slack-ropery in a style of unprecedented excellence—we recommend those who are fond of such exhibitions, to go soon, as it is impossible he can go on long taking his swing without cutting short his career. Mr. BLANCHARD as Pantaloon is equal to Mr. BARNES. We do not wish to excite any unpleasant feeling of jealousy upon so important a point, but that being our opinion, we venture to state it.

To affect to have been to the Adelphi, the Surrey, the Olympic, Sadler's Wells, and all the other places of Christmas resort, would be the height of hypocrisy. The Surrey is, we are told, good; the Coburg very serious, and therefore extraordinarily comical; Sadler's Wells, under the guidance of DIBBIN, the author of "Mother Goose" herself, flourishes greatly; for although water was formerly the principal attraction of the Theatre, upon which they reckoned for overflows, wine is now the more genial liquid which the frequenters of the New River Head imbibe.

The Adelphi pantomime is not spoken well of—one trick which has been mentioned we certainly object to, we mean the extinguishing an officer of diminutive size by a grenadier with his cap. In the army physical strength is not a necessary ingredient in officers to instil obedience, and anything likely to bring military or naval authority over subordinates into disrepute is (as Mr. BROUGHAM knows, and showed that he knows on the trial of Hannaford against Captain Hunn,) prejudicial and dangerous; moreover, the greatest generals have been small men, and neither Mr. YATES nor Mr. TERRY is a giant; besides, the ulterior metamorphosis of the officer of the guards into a puppy dog, is one, of which, if good sense did not point out the impropriety, their own interest might have told them could do them no service.

From Manchester intelligence of riots in the playhouse has arrived—where the audience interested themselves about the re-engagement of Mr. and Mrs. McGIBSON—the row was great, and the person who addressed the audience told them that Mr. WARDE, the manager, was indisposed, and could not attend their call—whereas, as we believe, Mr. WARDE to have been acting *Biron* in London—not that we are at all sure of the identity of the individual—benches were to be torn up—flint stones were flung at the actors—oranges and apples flew hurtling about the house, till the police took upon themselves to march in, and expel the enemy, having subsequently laid up a couple of the ring-leaders in *Lawender* for the night.

From America we find that KEAN has at last triumphed over the canting hypocrisy of his hidden enemies; and having convinced the theatrical world (as they by this time know) that the lives of the heroes of the Sock and Buskin are not regulated by the same rules as those of persons in other professions, has been received with all the applause which a re-action of popular feeling was sure to produce.

The Italian company has appeared, and been highly successful, and not only is great praise due to Mr. PRICE, the American manager, for the liberality with which he entered into the engagement with them, but still greater for having introduced a new and (as far as musical science goes) more elevated amusement to his countrymen. It seems as if an opera now would be as essential on the other side of the Atlantic as on this.

We shall next week notice a very proper and spirited letter, which appears in the present number of the "European Magazine," written by Mr. MATHEWS, in reply to some illiberal and groundless attacks upon him, which have, it seems, appeared in that publication.

THE LATE RUSSIAN AUTOCRAT.

(From the New Monthly Magazine, for Jan. 1866.)

[It is rather singular that the Author of this Sketch, a gentleman well acquainted with Russia, and who has minutely studied her politics, brought the manuscript to Mr. Colburn on the 15th instant, and very particularly begged that it might be inserted in the present Number of the New Monthly Magazine. He said "political reasons" prompted this desire; and he now tells us, that, whether the Tsar fell by the hands of assassins, or not, a storm has long been gathering against the "too good Alexander," the causes of which he proposes to treat in a second sketch.]

UNDER the reign of Alexander, Russia has apparently reached the zenith of her glory, and seems to have acquired such a vast and unnatural magnitude as to be incapable of remaining much longer undivided—i. e. as a single empire. According to the experience of ages, such an extensive realm, comprising so many tribes and nations, must fall by its own weight. Indeed it is probable, that the overthrow of the Russian empire is at no great distance. Under such impressions, we have been induced to compose a few sketches of the life and reign of the Emperor Alexander, in which we trust

our readers may find amusement and instruction.

Alexander, when an infant, needed not the appendages of royalty, which often lend charms where they are deficient; to render him interesting. Nature had formed him in a beautiful mould, and his features were expressive of beauty, gentleness, and innocence. He was reared with the greatest tenderness by Madame Gesler, (a Scotch Lady, married to a German,) who acted as his wet-nurse; and his infant days were eagerly watched by numerous attendants, and more especially by his Imperial Mother the present Dowager-Empress. When a very little boy, he was sometimes dressed in uniform, and was the object of general regard.

As soon as Alexander could walk, an Englishman, Mr. Portland, was appointed his *Diadka*, a term which may be translated *Run-after*, but which has by some been interpreted by the expression *Mam-Nurse*. This gentleman is now living at Petersburg, after having experienced the Imperial bounty in many ways, and is placed not only in comfortable, but in affluent circumstances.

At the age of fifteen, Alexander was a very imposing youth, and had become a universal favourite among all classes of society. He was early placed under the guardianship of Count Soltykoff, an enlightened man, who was well fitted for the duties of that high and important station; and the future sovereign, no doubt, benefitted much by his sage counsels and his exemplary conduct. That the Emperor was highly pleased with his guardian, was proved by the veneration in which he held the Count during life, and by his condescension in following his corpse to the grave in the year 1819, on foot and bare-headed, along with the other chief mourners.

These facts, as well as many others which need not be mentioned, show that gratitude was no stranger to the breast of the Autocrat of all the Russias. Under able tutors, appointed with the consent of Count Soltykoff, the then Grand Duke was taught Russian, French, German, Italian, Latin, Greek, and also a little English; besides the principles of the Greek religion, geography, history, political economy, military tactics, the duties of a sovereign, and some of the sciences. He was reared at the Russian court, under great awe of, and subordination to, his talented grandmother, Catherine II.; under much filial respect for his tender and careful mother; and in absolute dread of his father, the late Emperor Paul.

In the days of youthful and impetuous passion, in the midst of a voluptuous court, surrounded by almost all the beauty and fashion of Russia, unawed by examples of chastity and private virtue in the highest individuals of the realm, seduced by the temptations and facilities of gratification—it is not to be wondered that the young and blooming Alexander should have had numerous love intrigues at an early period of his life. On the contrary, it may seem surprising that the young prince, placed in the midst of so much evil example, so much depravity, and so great a deficiency of moral principle, should have wandered so little as he did from the path of virtue.

The above circumstances being taken into view, it might naturally enough be supposed, that early marriage was recommended to the heir-presumptive of the Russian crown; and accordingly, he was married when 16 years of age, Oct. 9th, 1793, to the Princess Louisa of Baden-Durlach, two years younger than himself, and still the reigning Empress. The princess, on becoming of the Greek religion, assumed the name Elizabeth Alexievna. The marriage was a political scheme of Catherine II. and, though the young bride was handsome, beautiful, and interesting, there was a coolness in her manner, which ill accorded with the warmth of Alexander's passion, and which rendered her not exactly the object of his choice. By her Majesty, the Autocrat had two children, both of whom died in infancy. Since their death, to the regret of the imperial couple, and of the Russian nation, "God has given" no additional offspring.

At his marriage, Alexander was a tall, handsome, and imposing youth; while his noble forehead and expressive eyes bespoke intelligence, patience, and determination, he was the very picture of rosy health and good-nature. His appearance and deportment were the more remarkable, because they were constantly contrasted with those of his brother, the Grand Duke Constantine, whose short face, pug-nose, knitted eye-brows, and sunk eyes, rendered him the very representation of impatience, fury, and severity. As his deeds have proved, he has not belied his nasal features. He has, indeed, proved himself the true heir to his father's likeness, passions, folly, and illiberality, without a great share of his redeeming virtues—goodness of heart, and paroxysms of remorse, which led the father to make compensation for insults and injuries.

With great truth, and, at the same time, with much felicity of language, Dr. Clarke has depicted the extraordinary whims of Paul; whims which rendered it evident to all, that this monarch was hurrying, with rapid strides, to the end of his mortal career. His caprice and his bounty gained him some friends; but the same caprice, joined to his severity and his unsteadiness, raised him up deadly foes. This was a natural event;

* A *Diadka* is attached to the son of almost every rich nobleman. His duty consists in accompanying the young nobleman every where; in making him occupy himself with the preparatory lessons, in keeping all his clothes and books, &c., and in putting him to bed at night, and rousing him in the morning, at regular hours. Indeed the *Diadka* seldom quits his ward; but he has nothing to do with his education.

for his reign, the highest and most favoured individual in the realm might be roused from his midnight slumber, and be hurried off to his country estate, or even to Siberia, without any other explanation, than that the measure was by order of the Emperor, and the Emperor must be obeyed. Even the relations and the friends of the banished durst not show much anxiety, or make particular inquiries, in case they should meet with the same fate. Ministers, senators, princes, counts, and officers of all ranks, with terror beheld the insecurity of their persons, of their families, of their property, and of their country, under such horrid misrule. Even the bountiful acts of the Emperor's lucid intervals held as the strongest proofs of his incapacity for the government of a great nation; he severely punished those dearest to his bosom, and than he made amends by handsome presents, and the most conciliatory conduct.

Agreeably to a revelation made to him in a dream, or in a vision, Paul had built the palace of St. Michael; an immense quadrangular pile at the bottom of the summer gardens, moated round, and fortified with bastions of granite; and there, as in a fortified castle, and secure from his danger, the Emperor with his family, took up his residence. His Majesty, however, seems to have had some presentiment of his approaching fate; and had even ordered a secret staircase to be constructed which led from his own chambers to the terrace; but, in the hour of danger, he was unable to take advantage of this exit. Late on the evening of the 11th, or early on the morning of the 12th March, 1801, Paul was assailed by a band of conspirators; and, after unavailing threats, succeeded by entreaties, and promises, and a noble resistance, his Majesty was strangled by means of a sash, one end of which was held by Zubof, while a young Hanoverian drew the other, till their victim expired. As if they had been attending a banquet, the assassins retired from the palace without the least molestation, and returned to their respective homes. Medical aid was called, in the hope of restoring suspended animation, but Paul had paid the debt of nature, and a few days afterwards his body was embalmed by Sir James Wyllie, one of the lucky individuals whose fortune was made by his imperial master's whims.*

Whether Alexander was aware of the intended murder of his father, or whether he knew of the time fixed for its perpetration, admits of discussion; but it is certain, that, at an early hour of the morning of the 12th of March, his friends and his counsellors rallied round him; that the death of Paul, and the accession of Alexander, were announced to the capital at seven o'clock; and that, by eight, the principal nobility had paid their homage to the Grand Duke, under his new character, in the chapel of the Winter Palace. The great officers of state being assembled there, Alexander was solemnly declared Emperor of all the Russias.

As soon as Alexander had ascended the imperial throne, like the wily Catharine, his first care was to gain the fidelity of the soldiers. Almost at the dawn of day, mounted on a charger he presented himself to the best part of the troops stationed at Petersburg, who were already assembled in the grand place in front of the Winter Palace. His Majesty naturally bestowed the highest encomiums upon them, and, in his turn, was delighted with their noisy testimonials of satisfaction, and their *ouras*. Such conduct might appear strange to those who are aware of the fact, that Paul, notwithstanding all his severity and caprice, was beloved by the army, and that the soldiers called that mad monarch their Otets, or father. But the individuals who formed the confederacy for the murder of Paul, had also taken measures to gain over the guards, and other regiments stationed in the residence, to the cause of Alexander, by a report, of their own fabrication, of the disease and the death of their late ruler and commander.

How often do such scenes occur in the capital of the Tsars! In the evening, the whole machine of the government of an immense realm is moving under the direction of one prince; before the cock crows on the morrow, the empire is governed by another. This also happened when Peter III. was deposed, and Catherine II. assumed the reins of government. Such facts speak powerfully, and show that princes, as well as peasants, live in a world of contingencies.

While august and solemn affairs occupied the new Emperor, his Imperial mother was suffering the utmost anguish, and had oftener than once assumed the appearance of death, in long continued faintings. Notwithstanding Paul's open infidelity, the Empress had steadily maintained her affection and her endearing deportment towards her imperial consort. That she was sincere, has been proved by the fact, that up to this hour, she holds sacred the memory of her spouse—recalls him with the tenderest love, and detests even the name of his assassin. As one of the correspondents of this Magazine has remarked, No. 60, p. 527, even twenty-four years after the perpetration of the murder, Count Panin was always obliged to leave Moscow on the arrival of the Dowager-Empress in that capital.

It almost seems an anomaly in history, that the murderers of Peter III. became the avowed favourites or the *protégés* of Catharine II.; and it is scarcely less remarkable, that the mercy of Alexander was extended to the assassins of his father. Zubof, the chief conspirator,

* See Russian Travelling Sketches, No. 60; p. 519 of this Magazine.

and the most active of the murderous band, was ordered not to approach the imperial residence, and Count Panin, the former governor of that city, was transferred to Riga: the other conspirators were treated as if no blame attached to their characters. It is difficult to penetrate the secret of courts: the real motives of their attendants are seldom revealed to the world. It is, therefore, impossible to conceive why Alexander withheld that vengeance which justice seemed to demand, from the heads of his father's assassins. It has been attributed, by one of his panegyrists, to a forlorn and melancholy conviction that the murderers had been prompted to commit the bloody deed solely by a regard to the salvation of the empire. Such a conviction might have induced the young monarch to diminish the weight of that punishment which piety and justice called on him to inflict, but can scarcely account for his total forbearance.

To us there seems no difficulty, in solving the cause of Paul's murder, of Alexander's tranquil ascent to the throne, and of the Tsar's gentle treatment of the assassins of his father. Are not such actions frequently committed in every despotic country? We should answer in the affirmative; and we think the matter may be placed in a clear light by attending to the effects of absolute governments, but especially in Russia. A late writer on the empire says:—"In a despotic country, some general characteristics, modified by circumstances, may be looked for among the nobles, who are the slaves of the despot; among the peasantry, who are vassals of the lords of the creation, and who sometimes take law into their own hands, and assassinate their masters; and even in the sovereign, for despotism is not absolute, but merely relative;—who, in his turn, is the slave of the grandees, and, but for the military force, might even become the slave of the peasantry." Again, says he, "I have been informed of grandees having suffered such indignities from his imperial Majesty as the nobles of the autocratic government alone would endure; and also of the Emperor of all the Russias, having been necessitated to bear insults from the nobles, of a nature which could only be offered to a despot: thus illustrating the action and reaction of despotism."*

In another work, the same author asks, "Upon what a prickly and painful bed must despots repose, when even the mild, the good, and the generous Alexander has not only to study the humour of his courtiers, his ministers, his generals, his admirals, and even of his nobles, but, besides, (as I have been assured) in order to please them, to act contrary to the dictates of his own heart! Who would envy the life of such a sovereign, with all its gorgeous Eastern splendour, and all its apparently gigantic powers? The shades of Peter III. and of Paul, must sometimes disturb the midnight slumber of all the successors to the throne of Russia!"†

That Colossus of genius and talent, Napoleon—who has also been reckoned a Colossus of tyrants, and who only wanted the power to become a universal despot—was well aware of the reciprocal shackles of despotism; shackles which equally bind their iron grasp the prince and the peasant. The ex-emperor happily remarked, that "despotism is not absolute, but relative;" and that a man cannot, with impunity, absorb all power within himself. In proof of this doctrine, he says, if a Sultan strike off the heads of his subjects, according to the whim of the moment, he incurs the risk of losing his own head by the same sort of caprice; and he confesses, that when he was in Egypt, a conqueror, an absolute ruler and master, dictating laws to the people by mere orders of the day, he could not have presumed to have searched the houses; and that would have prevented the inhabitants from speaking freely in their coffee-houses, where liberty and independence prevailed even in a greater degree than at Paris.‡

Having made these quotations, we shall now endeavour to make a practical use of them.

Disgusted, oppressed, and rendered miserable by the shocking misrule, the excessive caprice, and the extreme severity of Paul, the nobles entered into a conspiracy, and determined to rid themselves and their country of a tyrant: and they calmly effected their purpose. They next offered the crown to the Grand Duke, Alexander, and the true heir to it; and they probably threw out an insinuation, that if he did not accept of their offer, another branch of the imperial family would be raised to the throne, or even a new dynasty commenced. Under such circumstances, no choice may be said to have been left for Alexander: he accepted the crown from the murderers of his father, who, at that period, were among the most influential men at Petersburg, and in Russia; and who might as easily have hurled him from his elevation as raise him to it. Therefore, the Emperor, by necessity and policy, could not act otherwise than with moderation toward the assassins of Paul, not only on becoming Autocrat, but even after he had consolidated his power. A despot is fearful of offending his powerful nobles, unless they have made themselves obnoxious to some individual of still greater power, who would rejoice at their ruin. Thus, Paul's murder was the result of despotism, and Alexander's clemency emanated from the same cause.

In the twenty-fourth year of his age, the

* Lyall's *Character of the Russians*, pp. 23, 60.

† Lyall's *Travels in Russia*, vol. i. p. 96.

‡ *Mémorial de Sainte Hélène*, vol. iv. part vii. p. 129.

Grand Duke ascended the throne of his ancestors, having previously been the favourite of his father's subjects. His mild deportment, his suavity of manners, his amiable disposition, and his goodness of heart, had gained him the love and the respect of all classes of the population of the empire. His first measures, proclamations, and imperial orders, tended to confirm the good opinion and the confidence of the people. He sincerely promised to tread in the steps of Catharine II.; and his first acts of kindness were experienced by the Petersburgers, whose lives had become quite miserable under the whimsical reign of Paul. Alexander gave orders that every one should be allowed to dress according to his own taste. He exonerated the inhabitants from the trouble and degrading duty of alighting from their carriages on the approach of the imperial family, and doing homage as they passed, even in the coldest and most disagreeable weather. He dismissed the court advocate, who had become an object of universal detestation; and, besides, he made numerous changes and new regulations, all tending to the comfort, pleasure, and advantage of the inhabitants of the metropolis. The goodness of his heart, the activity of his mind, the excellence of his principles, and his anxious wish for the improvement of his subjects and of his country, also enabled him at once to perceive the necessity of great changes and improvements throughout the empire.

Consistently with his character, Paul had laboured hard to destroy all Catharine's laws, measures, and plans; even every edifice that commemorated her reign was demolished, or transformed: and so determined was this monarch to show his enmity and his revenge toward his imperial mother, that, had it been possible, the very soil on which she once had trod would have been consigned to oblivion. Alexander, on the contrary, assisted by the counsellors of the empire, saw the wisdom of overturning all his father's plans, and of regaining the path of his illustrious grandmother, the great Catharine.

The mere enumeration of the most important of his early acts after being firmly seated on the throne of the Ruricks and the Romanoffs, will demonstrate how anxious Alexander was for the welfare of his nation. The abolition of the *Secret Inquisition*, which had become the scourge of the country; the restoration of the senate to its former dignity and authority; the regulation and better organization of the offices and the duties of the ministry; improvements in the administration of justice throughout the tribunals; regulations for the better advancement of public instruction; the institution of new schools, academies, and universities, and the better regulation of old ones; changes in the system of police, and the system of the post-office; the encouragement of agriculture, architecture, fishery, mines, and commerce; the restoration of the old division of the empire; the desire of having the real genealogy of families properly recorded in the books of heraldry; improvements in the army and in the navy; the organization of militia; the release from the bonds of slavery of the peasants of Esthonia and Livonia; the encouragement of arts and sciences; the plans for increasing the finances; the diminution of the expenses of the court; the steady adherence to the religion of his predecessors; the formation of some new canals, and the improvement of many old ones; the fitting out, at his own expense, of the first Russian expedition that circumnavigated the globe, under the distinguished Kruzenstern; may be reckoned among the early acts of Alexander's reign.

The coronation of the Tsar, in the ancient capital, was signalized by the release of the state prisoners; the recall of several exiles from Siberia; the pardon of criminals; promotions in the army, the navy, the civil service, and among the clerical orders; new and advantageous regulations for the city of Moscow; and the better definition and confirmation of the titles of some of the noble families of that capital.

Among the public acts of Alexander's reign may be mentioned, the treaty of amity and concert between Russia and Great Britain; the treaty of amity and commerce with Sweden; the open rupture and war with France; the alliance with Prussia against France, which terminated in the inglorious treaty of Tilsit: war with Turkey; the rupture between Russia and Great Britain: war with Sweden; the junction of Great Britain and Russia against Napoleon; the invasion of Russia by Napoleon, and the capture of Moscow in 1812; the swarm of engagements between the French and the Russian armies; the expulsion of the enemies of Russia from her territories; the march of the autocratic troops to France; the final resignation of Bonaparte; the acquirement of enormous political influence by Russia; the rebuilding of Moscow; the extension of arts and sciences; the increase of moral and religious knowledge, and general improvement; the wide institution of bible societies, &c. &c. That His Majesty Alexander was the originator, and is the grand pillar, of the *Holy Alliance*, is known to all Europe. Had that confederacy of sovereigns performed the promised duty of "becoming the guardians of the welfare of Europe," it would have received general approbation. But it has become the very Demon of illiberality and oppression; it has defeated itself, and will sink into merited oblivion.

Having said thus much of the early life, and of some of the public acts of Alexander's reign, we shall now notice his love affairs.

The unfortunate attachment of the Tsar to Madame N—— soon after his marriage, gave

rise to the most serious differences between this monarch and his interesting consort. Madame N—— bore the Autocrat several children: one of them, a female, lately died, when about to be married. Being the Emperor's very picture, she naturally attracted the notice of the people as she traversed the streets or the promenades of Petersburg. Her death overwhelmed the Emperor in distress.

Madame N—— was spouse of *Le Grand Veneur*, who either winked at his lady's infidelity, or was obliged to wink at it: for, in the north, notwithstanding all the advance towards refinement, despotism, in some instances, maintains its ground, and acts as it wills, contrary to law, justice, humanity, and religion.

The lady just alluded to had a handsome establishment allowed her by his imperial Majesty, and, besides an excellent town-house near the residence, she had also a country-house in one of the islands formed by the branches of the Neva, and not far distant from the Emperor's summer palace. There she, and her illegitimate offspring, generally spent the fine season of the year.

The Empress had often, in vain, remonstrated with the Emperor respecting his connexion with Madame N——; and she had frequently threatened to abandon her throne, and to retire to her relations in Germany. But the Dowager-Empress, who really loved and pitied her imperial daughter-in-law, partly by caresses and intreaties, partly by prudential measure and persuasion, and partly by her disapprovals of Alexander's conduct, and her severe remonstrances to her imperial son, succeeded in delaying her designs. Yet, however sincere might be his vows of amendment at the moment, the Autocrat of all the Russias, like other mortals, found that the chains of love are not easily ruptured; and, after a short absence and repentance, he returned to sin again. Such was the Emperor's conduct, for many years, towards Madame N——; and, as mentioned, the fruit of the intercourse was a young family.

The Emperor also showed a decided predilection to some other females, and among the rest, to the pieces of two merchants, whom the author of this sketch has seen to receive marked attention at the grand annual masquerade, held on the 1st of January, to which all grades of the Petersburgers are freely admitted, provided they be in proper dresses.

From the open manifestation of his passion for females, and from his amorous constitution it was inferred, that Alexander had many secrets, intrigues besides with the beauties of the court, of the theatres, and of the metropolis; and there is strong reason to presume that the inference was just.

In consequence of such conduct, it was very reasonable for the empress to be highly discontented. In the years 1814-15, she was in Germany, and it was reported that she had refused to return to Russia, unless the Emperor would bind himself under a solemn oath, that he would banish Madame N—— from the Russian empire; and even after a deed to the effect was obtained, it required the persuasions and the coaxing of the Dowager-Empress to induce imperial Majesty in motion for the northern metropolis.

Madame N—— was according necessitated to leave Russia with her children. She went to France, and at present she resides in Paris.

Since that event, it is stated that the Emperor Alexander had shown his regret at the frolics of his youth, by repentance, and the kindest conduct to his imperial consort, with whom he passed much time in the evening.*

Before concluding, we cannot avoid alluding to an event which well illustrates the "freaks" of public as well as private caprice and fancy.

Having joined Great Britain in the maintenance of a necessary and successful war against France, and having assisted to hurl the greatest hero, and the greatest tyrant of history from his throne, the monarch of the North and the King of Prussia, landed upon the shores of England, amidst the splendour of Majesty, the shouts of triumph, and the varied magnificence of royal and civic feasts. In the language of the day, Alexander was the decided favourite of the British public. The sovereign was handsome; his physiognomy most prepossessing—his temper amiable—his demeanour was dignified without pride, and condescending without meanness; indeed, his accomplishments were the theme of thousand of tongues; and his virtues were sounded throughout these islands: he was almost perfection, nay, for a short time, he was nearly a *Demi-God*. Then all the monarch's affairs of honour were forgotten—his mistress and her offspring were never remembered—his neglected and melancholy, but virtuous consort cast into the shade: in a word, all the failings of the Autocrat were concealed, and his virtues were set forth in their fullest splendour.†

The reception Alexander met with in London from all ranks of the people, and from all denominations of Christians, was most cordial and flattering, and must have delighted him. Yet, at this moment, though a better man than in his younger years, he is no longer the favourite of the inhabitant of Great Britain, nor of the greatest part of our Continental neighbours. The Holy Alliance has made him innumerable enemies, and his public and private character have been more keenly examined. Of these we shall speak again in another sketch.

* Travels in Russia, vol. ii. page 424.

† It is said that a high personage thought Alexander paid too much attention to dress; and hence bestowed upon him the appellation of the SCYTHIAN DANDY.

THE MARCH OF INTELLECT A NEW SONG. (From Blackwood's Magazine) Tune. "Through all the Employments of Life."

Oh! Learning's a very fine thing,
As also is wisdom and knowledge,
For a man is as great as a king
If he has but the air of a college.
And now-a-days all must admit,
In Learning we're wondrously favour'd,
For you scarce o'er your window can spit,
But some learned man is besaver'd!

Sing, tol de rol lol, &c. &c.
We'll all of us shortly be doom'd
To part with our plain understanding,
For intellect now has assumed
An attitude truly commanding!
All ranks are so dreadfully wise,
Common Sense is set quite at defiance,
And the child for its porridge that cries,
Must cry in the language of science,
Sing tol de rol lol, &c. &c.

The weaver it surely becomes
To talk of his web's involution,
For doubtless the hero of thrums
Is a member of some Institution;
He speaks of supply and demand,
With the airs of a great legislator,
And almost can tell you off-hand
That the smaller is less than the greater!

Sing, Tol de rol lol, &c. &c.
The Tailor, in cutting his cloth,
Will speak of the true conic section,
And no tailor is now such a Goth
But he talks of his trade's genuflection!
If you laugh at his handy-legg'd clan,
He calls it unhandsome detraction,
And cocks up his chin like a man,
Though we know that he's only a fraction!

Sing, Tol de rol lol, &c. &c.
The Blacksmith 'midst cinder and smoke,
Whose visage is one of the dimmest,
His furnace profoundly will poke,
With the air of a practical chemist?
Poor Vulcan has recently got
A lingo that's almost historic,
And can tell you that iron is hot,
Because it is filled with caloric!

Sing, Tol de rol lol, &c. &c.
The Mason, in book-learned tone,
Describes, in the very best grammar,
The resistance that dwells in the stone,
And the power that resides in the hammer:
For the son of the trowel and hod
Looks as big as the Frog in the Fable,
While he talks in his jargon as odd
As his brethren the Builders of Babel!

Sing, Tol de rol lol, &c. &c.
The cobbler who sits at your gate
Now pensively points his hog's bristle,
Though the very same cobbler of late
O'er his work used to sing and to whistle.
But cobblering's a paltry pursuit
For a man of polite education—
His works may be trod under foot,
Yet he's one of the Lords of Creation!

Sing, Tol de rol lol, &c. &c.
Oh! learning's a very fine thing!
It almost is treason to doubt it—
Yet many of whom I could sing,
Perhaps might as well be without it.
And without it my days I will pass,
For to me it was ne'er worth a dollar,
And I don't wish to look like an ass,
By trying to talk like a scholar!

Sing, Tol de rol lol, &c. &c.
Let Schoolmasters bother their brain
In their dry and their musty vocals,
But what can the rest of us gain
By meddling with such botheration?
We cannot be very far wrong
If we live like our fathers before us,
Whose learning went round in the song,
And whose cares were dispelled in the chorus.
Sing, Tol de rol lol, &c. &c.

STANZAS ON THE NEW YEAR.

I stood between the meeting Year,
The coming and the past,
And I ask'd of the future one,
Wilt thou be like the last?

The same in many a sleepless night,
In many an anxious day;
Thank Heaven! I have no prophet's eye
To look upon thy way!

For Sorrow like a phantom sits
Upon the last Year's close,
How much of grief, how much of ill,
In its dark breast repose!

Shadows of faded Hopes flit by,
And ghosts of Pleasures fled;
How have they chang'd from what they were!
Cold, colourless, and dead.

I think on many a wasted hour,
And sicken o'er the void;
And many darker are behind,
On worse than neught employ'd.

Oh Vanity! alas, my heart!
How widely hast thou stray'd,
And misused every golden gift
For better purpose made!

I think on many a once-loved friend
As nothing to me now;
And what can mark the lapse of time
As does an alter'd brow?

Perhaps 'twas but a careless word
That sever'd Friendship's chain;
And angry Pride stands by each gap,
Lest they unite again.

Less sad, albeit more terrible,
To think upon the dead,
Who quiet in the lonely grave
Lay down their weary head.

For faith, and hope, and peace, and trust,
Are with their happier lot;
Though broken is their bond of love,
At least we broke it not.

Thus thinking of the meeting years,
The coming and the past,
I needs must ask the future one,
Wilt thou be like the last?

There came a sound, but not of speech,
That to my thought replied,
"Miser is the marriage gift
That waits a mortal bride:

But lift thine hopes from this base earth,
This waste of worldly care,
And wed thy faith to yon bright sky,
For happiness dwells there?" L. E. L.